

# THE Nonconformist.

VOL. XL.—NEW SERIES, No. 1763.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

{ PRICE 5d.  
{ POST-FREE 5½d.

## CONTENTS.

## LEADING ARTICLES:

The Inventor of the Penny Post .....	869
The Carey Court-Martial .....	869
Mr. Gladstone on Productive Gardening ..	870
The Burial's Question ..	870
Life in the Steerage on the Atlantic .....	871
LITERATURE:	
Polar Voyages .....	872
Lancashire Memories ..	872
The Magazines—Sept. ..	873
Brief Notices .....	874
Parliamentary Work in the Last Session .....	875
The Late Rev. John Graham .....	875
Ecclesiastical Miscellany ..	876
Religious and Denominational News .....	877
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Drifting—Whither and to What? .....	877

The Late Sir George Stephen .....	877
The Sunday Question ..	877
Death of Sir Rowland Hill .....	878
Dr. Fye Smith on Vivisection .....	878
Election Intelligence .....	879
Captain Carey .....	879
The Week .....	880
A Royal Courtship .....	881
The Weather and the Crops .....	882
The Jubilee Temperance Fête .....	882
The British Association at Sheffield .....	882
A Madagascar Magazine ..	883
University of London ..	883
Epitome of News .....	883
Miscellaneous .....	885
Gleanings .....	887
Births, Marriages, &c. ..	887
Advertisements .....	887

## THE INVENTOR OF THE PENNY POST.

THE death of Sir Rowland Hill, after a life prolonged beyond the average days of man, and in full fruition of well-deserved honours, has turned all thoughts once more to the wonderful postal system which he originated, and which use and wont have already made almost as commonplace as light and air. There are few if any inventions or reforms, traceable to known authors, the benefits of which are so inextricably intertwined with the familiar life of common humanity. Even the railway and the penny press do not mingle so familiarly with the everyday life of the million as does the penny post. In the more remote of the many hundred islands constituting the United Kingdom it is still possible to meet with old people who have never seen a locomotive engine, while penny papers are not yet a necessary of life in rural districts. But no village or hamlet could be deprived for two days of its letter delivery, without a feeling approximating to suffocation or starvation. To find a parallel to the instinctive sense of apparently primordial fitness between the penny post and human needs, we should have to go to those dateless inventions such as fire and the plough, the inventors of which are, for aught we know, buried deeper than the drift. It is not merely commerce that feels the stimulus and the facility offered by the penny post. Benevolence, family relations, friendship, all the tender affections and higher sentiments of our nature, have received by its means a larger scope and a freer expression than were ever possessed in ancient times. Think only of what is involved in one simple statistical fact. The number of letters per head of the population was in 1839 only three. Last year it was thirty-two. That is, the habit of epistolary intercourse has grown in the proportion of nearly eleven to one in forty years. We know all that may be said about the haste, superficiality, and slovenliness of modern correspondence. But the long, careful, and elaborate letters of past generations were confined to very few people. The brief, hasty notes of the present are showered like snowflakes over the whole land, and are as universal in their fertilising influences. The humblest peasant, however ignorant of politics, is no longer confined to the stagnant life of his hamlet. His daughter at service in London, his son pushing his way in Liverpool, can always find time and a penny to send a few cheering words, sure to include some reference to the more stirring life of great cities. It would be difficult to over-estimate the effect of such facilities for postal intercourse in keeping up family union after children are scattered abroad in the world.

Where anxiety is felt because of the illness of some relative at a distance, a daily letter can now be received for half the expense that would have been caused by a weekly letter fifty years ago. In a word, whether in sickness or in health, in love or in law, in business or in sport, the penny post has become so familiar a necessity that it encompasses us like the atmosphere or the sunlight.

Such an institution as this bears the stamp of creative and organising genius. The apparent simplicity of its conception is a characteristic it shares with many other transcendent achievements of the human intellect. It seems now the easiest and most obvious thing possible to say "Lower your postage to a penny, and you will give such a stimulus to letter-writing that a considerable revenue will remain after paying all expenses." But forty years ago this appeared obvious to no one except one man, and even to him the idea was by no means easy of conception. It was the result of strenuous research, vigorous analysis of actual facts, and clear insight into the natural tendencies of human habits and feeling. Rowland Hill was approaching middle-life when he mastered and propounded the true theory of the Post Office. But, as might be expected, he had already given proofs of intellectual originality and striking practical vigour.

The story of his early life has been told repeatedly by the Press during the last few days, and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Suffice it that, though his own education, so far as schooling goes, came to an end at twelve years of age, it was mainly his assistance which extricated his father from constant pecuniary embarrassments, and made the school on which the family depended for maintenance into a paying concern. He inherited from his father a tendency to ideal dreams, but in him this tendency was corrected by a shrewd apprehension of the practical realities of life, and of the necessity for working on principles not only sound in theory, but capable of immediate application. Along with his brother Matthew, Rowland Hill established a new and peculiar organisation of their school, a constitution rather republican than monarchical, and which seems to have been singularly successful in developing a premature manliness in the boys under their charge. This constitution can hardly be reckoned amongst the permanent contributions of its author to human needs; but a description of it by Matthew Hill attracted considerable attention, and was highly valued by men like Jeremy Bentham, Wilberforce, and Brougham. After many laborious years spent in school-keeping, Rowland Hill was compelled to retire for a period of rest. But he could not long be idle. He was for some time engaged upon a cylindrical printing press, but failed to make it workable. He was interested in many popular movements. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and his attention was naturally attracted by the unworked capabilities of the Post Office. But it was some time before he conceived the idea of a uniform penny rate.

Rowland Hill's first difficulty was to get at the facts; for then, as now, inefficiency resented all inquiry. But after a great deal of trouble he discovered that the actual cost of carrying a letter from London to Edinburgh was one-sixteenth of a penny. All the rest of the thirteenth-pence-halfpenny then charged went to pay the cost of offices at either end, or to compensate the Post Office for the system of franking then so extensively prevalent. This one fact was the

key to the whole position. It became incontestably clear that with better organisation the fifteen-sixteenths of a penny left after the cost of carriage was paid ought to be sufficient for all other legitimate expenses. Of course, this was disputed by officials. But the public were convinced by the pamphlet on "Post Office Reforms"; and after an obstinate struggle the experiment was made. The result is matter not so much of history as of present experience.

To-morrow Westminster Abbey receives the body of this benefactor of his kind. How wide the contrast between this use of the national mausoleum and the abuse recently proposed, but we hope finally withdrawn! Here is no reflected glory of vicarious fame; no conventional flattery of destructive powers. By inherent gifts and brave, lonely labours, this man conferred on mankind a blessing fruitful in all exercises of knowledge, friendship, sympathy, and commerce. The words of Miss Harriet Martineau, written concerning him long ago, have more meaning than ever now:—"The personal obligations of every one of us are heavy, but when we think of the amount of blessing he has conferred on a whole people, of the number of innocent persons and sufferers cheered, of the knowledge spread abroad, and human happiness promoted by his single hand, we are led to question whether any one member of society ever before discharged so much of the functions at once of the pulpit, the Press, the parent, the physician, and the ruler, ever in so short a time benefited his nation so vastly, or secured so unlimited a boon to mankind."

## THE CAREY COURT MARTIAL.

IN the old-fashioned game of "hunt the slipper," which is probably unknown to a young generation absorbed by a round of competitive examinations, the fun consisted in deluding the pursuer with incessant glimpses of the object of his search, while yet it was deftly passed from hand to hand, so that no single member of the circle could be taxed with its possession. A similar spectacle has been exhibited by the Ministry, the Horse Guards, and the court-martial in South Africa, while the public have been asking where lay the responsibility for exposing the Napoleon dynasty to be extinguished by Zulu savages. Lord Beaconsfield on behalf of the Government disclaimed all guilty knowledge, while plainly intimating that there must have been a grave fault somewhere. The military authorities at home looked confidently to the military authorities abroad to find out the culprit. The officers in South Africa did their best. They singled out Captain Carey, and they arrived at the conclusion that he was a satisfactory scapegoat. They found him guilty; at least that was the obvious inference from the fact that he was sent home under arrest. There were horrible rumours afloat that he had been condemned to be shot. But the real truth was never known, even to himself, until within the last few days. When he arrived, however, the Horse Guards came to the conclusion that the proposed sacrifice of Captain Carey would never do. The same sort of morbid sentiment—one of the secondary symptoms of the Jingo fever—which had worked itself an agony about the "Prince Imperial" seemed likely now to make a hero of his alleged betrayer. The discovery was made that the verdict of the court-martial was arrived at on insufficient grounds, and Her Majesty was therefore advised not to confirm it. The public were thus baffled in their desire to fix responsibility on some particular person or



persons. Still, an uncomfortable feeling pervaded the Horse Guards that the public would persist in their search, and a new endeavour has therefore been made to convince the nation that, while the authorities at home are altogether blameless, the responsibility in South Africa is at once everywhere and nowhere.

This is in effect the purport of an official letter addressed by Sir C. H. Ellice, on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The whole tenour of the epistle shows that it was addressed far more to the public at home than to the general named. We are informed that, the proceedings of the general court-martial having been submitted to the Queen, "Her Majesty has been advised that the charge is not sustained by the evidence, and has accordingly been graciously pleased not to confirm the proceedings, and to direct that the prisoner be relieved from all consequences of his trial." It would, of course, have been more satisfactory if the public had been allowed to know what sort of evidence it was which appeared so conclusive to experts assembled on the spot, but was found insufficient by authorities considering it at a distance of many thousand miles. The army, however, is a peculiar institution, and publicity is not always found to be so good for its health as it is for that of more popular elements in our national life. We have no doubt at all in our own mind that the conclusion of the authorities at home is the right one, and, so far as the quashing of the proceedings at the court-martial is concerned, both sound and just. But still it would be interesting to know what was the evidence that influenced the officers more immediately concerned. The trial, however, having been set aside, "the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief offers no remarks on the proceedings"; a piece of reticence perhaps judicious under the circumstances. But we are not quite so sure about the observations that follow, and which "His Royal Highness has received Her Majesty's commands to make known." We are distinctly told that "His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon" went out entirely in a non-official position. It had been his earnest desire to be commissioned as an officer of the British army; but he was not so commissioned; and the obvious inference is that he had no more right to take command of British soldiers than Mr. Forbes or Dr. Russell. It sounds singular to be told immediately after this that "the Prince was treated in all respects as if he had been a junior officer of the [general staff]." The one exception upon which the Commander-in-Chief insists refers simply to the greater amount of care that was shown in providing for the safety of the Prince than could be expected by any mere junior officer. In particular, "when employed in surveying operations . . . his party was always to be provided with a sufficient escort and to be accompanied by an officer." The phrase "accompanied by an officer" is surely significant in so carefully drawn a letter, and seems to us scarcely consistent with the reflections that are afterwards made upon Captain Carey's misunderstanding of his own position. In a word, Lord Chelmsford is acquitted of all blame because he had given clear orders that the Prince was not to go into any real danger, and was to be defended by an escort on the slightest appearance of any peril. Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, however, with whom the Prince was more nearly associated, is blamed for allowing him to go out of his sight, and also for failing to impress upon the youth the necessity for deferring to Captain Carey. The latter also is said to have formed a wrong conception of his position. He was sent "not only to perform the duties of his staff office, but to provide that military experience which his younger companion had not yet acquired." We are convinced, however, that the public, just as much as Captain Carey, will fail to understand how he could have felt responsible for giving orders when he was there only to accompany and to advise. In accordance with the orders of Lord Chelmsford, the Prince was "accompanied" by an officer, the officer gave him advice, which

he refused to take, and, as a consequence, the Prince unfortunately lost his life. This is the whole story; and nothing in the revelations yet made explains how it came to pass that British soldiers had reason to believe themselves under the orders of a foreign pretender who had no legal, and indefinitely less moral, right to command them.

#### MR. GLADSTONE ON PRODUCTIVE GARDENING.

In this period of severe depression, the cultivators of the soil are not likely to lack friendly advisers. Already the shortcomings and defective training of our tenant farmers have been pretty well canvassed by all kind of critics, competent and otherwise, and ere long we shall have the matured opinion of the Prime Minister from the familiar platform of Aylesbury, and of the leader of the Opposition, who will probably take the opportunity of replying to Lord Beaconsfield's Mansion House speech, wherein he absurdly accused the Marquis of Hartington of propagating "most pernicious" land theories. All this criticism can hardly fail to be of some advantage to our distressed agriculturists if they are disposed to listen. As Mr. Gladstone said at Hawarden the other day, the present "not being a time of prosperity, it is one of those periods which are sometimes productive of a good deal of good, by leading people to consider more seriously than they do in times of prosperity what resources they possess, what expedients they can resort to, how they can better their position, and struggle with the vicissitudes of the time and of climate more effectually than on former occasions they have been able to do."

This remark was made by the right hon. gentleman in connection with the distribution of the prizes at the Hawarden Flower Show, on which occasion he delivered a brief but excellent practical discourse on the advantages of garden cultivation and spade husbandry, as supplementary to the growth of cereals on a larger scale. Very much is being done in this direction, but how wide is the scope for profitable garden cultivation was illustrated by a few facts. Mr. Gladstone showed that to a considerable extent we are dependent upon foreign countries for garden produce. We import to the value of nearly two millions and a quarter various kinds of fruits which are produced in this country, and no less than three millions worth of vegetables, the greater part being potatoes. Mr. Gladstone, of course, admits that the present has been a bad season for garden produce as well as for every kind of crop. But our climate is in general well suited for the cultivation of vegetables on a large scale, and, as he remarked, there is a natural taste on the part of the people for cottage garden cultivation, the area for which might be widely extended, especially on the outskirts of large towns, where an unfailing market for such produce may always be found. If the growing of potatoes has of late years become somewhat precarious, owing to the prevalence of disease, it is owing more to the unsoundness of the seed plant, and the want of care in the selection of healthy stock, than to the humidity of our climate.

The subject thus cursorily touched upon by Mr. Gladstone has been dealt with at greater length by experts on the subject, who have shown that the production of garden produce and dairy farming is capable of very great development in this country. There must be something wrong in the economical management of such things at home when our neighbours, the French in particular, are able to compete with success in such articles of universal consumption as butter, eggs, and other farm produce, to say nothing of fruits of various descriptions. It is not climate alone that enables the small freeholders of Normandy, and the large fruit-growers and dairy farmers of the United States, to find a profitable market in England. From them the cultivators of our soil have yet to learn what can be done by enterprising ingenuity, economical management, and careful organisa-

tion. In so thickly-peopled a country as this, with a soil for the most part fertile, there ought to be no waste of land that might be cultivated or produce that could be extracted from it. The case of Mr. Prout recently quoted in detail in the *Times*, who, by the use of chemical manures and by sound judgment, has been able during recent adverse seasons to make, by his system of continuous corn-growing, a profit of nearly 30 per cent. upon his real farming operations, after having paid his rent in full and 5 per cent. on all improvements, shows the extent to which the soil can be utilised. There are also growers of fruit and garden produce on a large scale who, by a like application of capital and experience, can rejoice in equally satisfactory results.

The fact is that the demand for vegetables of all kinds in this country is almost without limit, and foreign competition in the sale of such perishable articles ought to be out of the question. Yet how meagrely that demand is met, owing, apparently, to the want of knack and intelligence in this description of garden culture, which seems to have made so much greater advance on the Continent. These things may not be worthy of the attention of our scientific farmers, but they are well worth being pondered by small occupiers near populous towns, by cottage owners who have considerable garden plots, and even by agricultural labourers who have space around them to use the spade to advantage. There is, as Mr. Gladstone said, in bringing his little lecture at Hawarden to a close, no end to the ingenious contrivances which the practice of gardening, in all its branches, would develop in their minds, at once improving their faculties, and tending to increase their comforts, and to augment their honourable and their useful gains. "He rejoiced to see that writers were beginning to give their minds to this subject; he rejoiced to see that those who did not write were giving their minds to it; and he felt sure that the interest of that community would always continue to be given to a matter which was intimately connected with the comfort and advantage of the people, with the refinement of their tastes, with the happiness of their homes, and with the substantial well-being of their lives." The right hon. gentleman only repeats what has been said before by others, but it is his privilege to speak to a wider audience than they can command; and we have no doubt that his timely hints on the subject will yield good practical results.

#### THE BURIALS QUESTION.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, in addressing a meeting at Abergyle on Friday, took the first available opportunity of expressing his opinion relative to Mr. Marten's well-known Interments Act of last session, which he characterised as an attempt to revive church rates in disguise, and to checkmate the agitation for throwing open the parish churchyards to Nonconformist ministers. Taking much the same view of the drift of the measure as was expressed in our columns last week, the hon. member said—"The salary of the chaplain, like the cost of maintaining the cemetery, would of course be drawn from the rates, or from money borrowed on the security of the rates—indeed, there was no other source from which it could be derived. The result would be that wherever these new-fangled cemeteries were constructed the clergyman would be paid, not, as at present, by fees paid for services actually required and rendered, but by rates levied upon Churchmen and Nonconformists alike, quite irrespective of the duties which he was called upon to perform. Now, what was this but the revival of church-rates in its most obnoxious form? That such a stratagem should succeed was, of course, absurd, and the Act will probably remain a dead letter."

The cause so ably and persistently championed by Mr. Morgan is not likely to slumber. He has himself given notice of the re-introduction of his bill for next session, and his views



on the subject were last week emphatically endorsed by Mr. Goschen at Ripon. We observe also that Lord Kensington, addressing a political meeting at Milford the other day, pointed to signs that this grievance would soon be settled. "I will make one prophecy," said the junior Liberal "whip," who is not given to speak rashly, "and it is this—that one of the first acts of the Liberal party when they come into power will be to introduce a measure to amend the burial laws, on the principle of the bill introduced by Mr. Osborne Morgan." The Government appear determined that Mr. Marten's Act shall not become a dead letter. Several cemeteries have, on sanitary grounds, been closed—which is right enough—but we are curious to see what substitutes are provided, and shall be glad if our friends throughout the country will give us the earliest information on the subject.

Meanwhile it is worthy of note that the question has been seriously taken up in the Isle of Man, where a meeting of some of the most influential inhabitants, including the vicar of the most important parish, has unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that "any legislation with a view of supplying additional burying-ground shall be based upon the principle of Nonconformists being permitted to be buried according to the respective religious rites of those bodies to which they belong, and by their own ministers." A bill on the subject based on this principle is shortly to be introduced into the House of Keys, and as it appears to be generally approved of in the island, there is every probability that it will be passed. We are not sanguine enough to suppose that the example of the Manx Legislature will have a powerful influence on the Imperial Parliament, but surely what is acceptable to the clergy there ought not to be regarded as revolutionary by the clergy of England.

#### LIFE IN THE STEERAGE ON THE ATLANTIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

Nothing is easier than to write a sensational article, which shall be quoted and commented on by newspapers far and near, if the writer, careless of the mischief he does, draws on his imagination for facts and ignores such as are not agreeable to the end he has in view. In this way, the other day, a writer in a journal of wide pretensions managed to do an immense amount of mischief, and to cast unjust aspersions on an honourable class of men. He went back on board a Cunard steamer as a steerage passenger from New York to Liverpool. He performed the journey, as he admits, under the most disagreeable circumstances possible—actually refusing to supply himself with the bedding requisite for his journey, and of course he suffered a good deal of inconvenience in consequence. If a gentleman were to go and live at a model lodging-house for a week, the chances are he would find the place and the company so different from what he is accustomed to at home that he would come away very much disgusted. The writer referred to seems to have made a similar experiment, and, as was to be expected, with a similar result. I am not anxious to defend the Cunard line. Indeed, I am free to admit that it does less for its steerage passengers than any other line going out of Liverpool, for the simple reason that it has all it can do—such is the deserved prestige of its ships and captains—to supply the need of its first-class passengers. The other day I sailed from Liverpool in one of the superb ships of the Cunard line, with about 350 first-class passengers on board, including three noble lords, two popular authors—to say nothing of myself—one retired American Ambassador, and many ladies and gentlemen more or less known to fame. There were no steerage passengers, for the simple reason that there was no room for them; but this I can say, as regards the Cunard Company, that its treatment of steerage passengers cannot be very bad or it would not have carried, as it has done, in one year 15,158 passengers homewards, or taken on as many as 26,570. I have heard also, not of discontent, but of testimonials voluntarily got up to the captains by the steerage passengers who of course were not so unreasonable as to expect the same comfort and accommodation as cabin passengers, and of whom I can safely say the majority are better lodged and fed and looked after on board a Cunard steamer than they ever were before.

Where do our steerage passengers come from? From the wynds of Glasgow—from the filthy purlieus of St. Giles's or Whitechapel—from the squalid huts on the bleak moor where Pat looks after his potatoes and gives the parlour to the pig, as the gentleman who pays the rent—from the unsavoury lanes misnamed Mount Pleasant where Liverpool lodges her poor. In all such homes I have never seen anything like the comfort and the accommodation to be met with in the steerage of an American steamer as she leaves the Mersey laden with hearts full of hope as to the wonders to be seen and the fortunes to be made across the water.

Let me give an illustration of my own experience:—The other morning I was seated in the room of a popular purser—Mr. Kavanagh, of the City of Chester, as she was on her homeward passage—a gentleman of whom an American remarked to me that he knew more about America than Americans do themselves—and two sedate persons entered. "We have come," they said to the purser, "to thank you, sir, for the kindness and attention we have received while crossing the Atlantic, and we wish to know when you return, that we may go back with you, and that we may take back with us as many of our fellow-countrymen as we can." They were Welsh Dissenting ministers, who had come home as steerage passengers. The visit was singular, because at that time I was thinking a good deal of an article which tried to make it appear that steerage passengers were the most ill-used people under the sun. Of course this led to conversation on the subject, and I asked the purser to let me look at the book in which all complaints are entered—and you must remember that in all companies of men and women there are always a set ready to grumble and find fault, and that they are invited to do so by a notice in all passenger ships in three or four languages, conspicuously posted in the steerage as well as elsewhere. Accordingly, the book was produced, and there was a complaint, and that was to the effect that one day the potatoes were bad—a complaint which I will be bound to say has been heard a hundred times this wretched summer in every London club and in every gentleman's house in the land, and if no such complaint had been made on board ship as well, it would have been a miracle. But other complaint there was none; but testimonials, voluntary and unsolicited, of the most gratifying character. On the voyage home the following document was handed in to the purser by the steerage passengers, of whom there were 107, whose signatures I saw and with many of whom I conversed:—

"In the steerage of this noble ship, where we have been boarded and lodged for the last eight days, we, the passengers, gladly testify to the excellence of provisions, cleanliness of our sleeping-rooms, and the civility of the stewards. We will send these tidings to our homes in America, and while visiting our friends this side of the Atlantic will recommend the Inman line to all intending to emigrate."

The date of this document was August 25, and it may be taken as a sufficient vindication of the way in which British shipowners treat their steerage passengers.

But this was the voyage home, says the cynic, when attention had been called to the subject, and when shipowners and captains were in fear of such critics as those of the *Pall Mall*. Fortunately, the steerage passengers who went out in the City of Chester were equally delighted. 180 signed the following declaration, dated August 12, 1879:—

"After making the trip across the ocean under eight days, we, the steerage passengers, before landing, desire to offer our thanks to the Inman Steamship Company for having provided so generously for our care and comfort during the passage, and we also wish to express our full appreciation of this superb ship."

It may be said that the Inman line devotes itself more to steerage passengers than the Cunard line. If this be the case, what are we to think of a writer who, to describe the life of a steerage passenger, seeks out the line which offers the least accommodation? Such a writer at once puts himself out of court. There are five companies which run Trans-Atlantic steamers from Liverpool—the Cunard, the Inman, the White Star, the National, and the Guion; and it is preposterous to suppose that, with the fierce competition existing between them, any one of them can afford to treat their steerage passengers in a very shabby or unsatisfactory manner. If I were to tell not what I have seen but what I have heard, it would be easy to dispose of the aspersions of the *Pall Mall*. Actually I know of a case in which all the officers of a ship were sent adrift—not on account of deficient seamanship—there was no fault found with them on that score—but simply because the steerage passengers had

complained of the bread supplied them, and that complaint on inquiry had been justified.

But to return to the City of Chester, of which I speak simply because I happened by the merest chance to be a passenger on board, a pleasure which I may never have again. On that ship, at any rate, the steerage passengers have nothing to complain of. Their berths are most comfortable—every regulation is taken to ensure health and cleanliness, and all day long there is a constant supply of iced water—to which every passenger may help himself, when so disposed—and a tin of biscuits was provided ready for the children, who have voracious appetites at sea. The beef and bread and vegetables are precisely the same as those sent to the captain's table and to all the cabin passengers. There are three meals a day—the principal one being, of course, the dinner, consisting generally of fresh soup, half-pound of fresh beef, half-pound of mutton ditto, potatoes, and rice; tea and breakfast comprised tea and gruel, with sugar and milk, biscuits and French rolls and butter. On Sundays there were extra luxuries such as plum-pudding for dinner, and for breakfast fish and arrowroot and cocoa. In short, the meals were excellent as regards alike quantity and quality. Surely this is remarkable when you remember that the steerage passenger is carried across the Atlantic, and fed as well, for so small a sum as six guineas! It may be some ships are not as comfortable as others. It may be some lines care less about steerage passengers than others; but that life in the steerage of an Atlantic steamer, as a rule, is at all like that of which complaint has recently been made, is denied indignantly by all conversant with the subject with whom I have conversed, whether agents, or captains, or pursers, or steerage passengers themselves. The writer in the *Pall Mall* evidently went to sea to find all the fault he could, and a man in such a mood is sure to find in the steerage of a ship at sea something not quite up to his fastidious requirements. Under the happiest auspices—with the winds and waves the most propitious—life at sea is a bit of a bore, and it is easy to imagine how a gentleman who ought to have been a cabin passenger—who was out of place in the steerage—was not a little ruffled by the society, the cookery, the manners and customs of the steerage. Assuredly if there was much wrong in the steerage it would not have been left to an amateur casual to find it out, and equally, of course, that gentleman's proper place was in the cabin rather than among the steerage passengers. But even he might have remembered that just as one swallow does not make a summer, so it was unjust on account of one particular instance to find fault with the steerage accommodation, which has been tested by tens of thousands, and which has given, as a rule, ample satisfaction to all.

R.

According to a paragraph coming apparently from America, an Indiana lady, who has been keeping a book of college statistics for more than twenty years, says that 37 per cent. of "sweet girl-graduates" die within two years after they take their diplomas. The average American girl-graduate is under eighteen, the French twenty-two, and the English girl over twenty-five.

A club has been formed in India, the members of which propose to undertake the ascent of the highest peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, and especially of the Great Dwalagiri, the altitude of which is said to exceed 28,000 feet.

A remarkable proof of the interest felt in unfulfilled prophecy is afforded by the fact that a third edition of Mr. Grattan Guinness's "Approaching End of the Age" has been required and has just been issued. It is an elaborate work of over 700 pages, the price being 7s. 6d. and the publishers Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, of Paternoster Row.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—[ADVT.]



## Literature.

## POLAR VOYAGES.\*

The story of Arctic adventure is one which can never grow stale for a very large and always increasing class of readers—youths and young men who feel within themselves the impulse to open new paths in one direction or another, and read in these records the realisation, in greater or lesser degree, of their own aspirations. The names of Davis and Baffin, of Parry and Franklin, carry with them a savour of romance and heroism such as has seldom been surpassed in the story of battles either by land or sea. "Peace hath her victories as well as war," and the wonderful effort and endurance by which at last the British standard has been planted beyond the 83rd deg. of north latitude may well rank among the victories of peace. There can be no doubt that the bravery, power of endurance, and love of enterprise which have done so much to maintain the high reputation of the English navy have been in no slight degree fed by the spirit and courage displayed in these Arctic voyages of discovery; and when we think of the work done in this direction by whalers but very poorly equipped for such work, our tribute of admiration must be extended to the mercantile navy also. Captain Markham himself completed his training for Arctic navigation by a voyage on a Dundee whaler, his account of which is one of the most original and most interesting of volumes. Polar navigation, indeed, forms a tie, and a very intimate one, between the two services. Nelson himself owed something to his Polar voyage in Captain Phipps's expedition. Of this enterprise, the account here given by a fellow-midshipman, named Floyd, forms a very substantive part of the volume. It is told in a clear and unaffected way, with an old-fashioned phrase here and there, and a directness which inspires us with confidence in the narrator; and we cannot help regretting that the record ends so abruptly. But as Captain Markham has been able to restore portions that had been torn, or where the ancient manuscript had otherwise been defaced or become indistinct, so he has happily been led to complete it by reference to other documents in the Record Office and at the Admiralty. He prefaces it with a rapid summary of the story of British Polar exploration from the earliest times, and brings down the record to the latest expedition under Sir George Nares; so that we have a very attractive, because carefully condensed, history of this branch of adventure. It is admirably suited for its purpose, and is with the fullest propriety dedicated to a class who must always be deeply interested in it, with these words:—"To the midshipmen of the royal navy, this work, descriptive of all North Polar voyages undertaken by England, is dedicated."

The record of the earlier voyages is striking, no less from the style of Captain Markham's narrative than from the extraordinary courage and resolution which was sometimes displayed, and which are described graphically and with great vigour. Henry Hudson—one of the earliest of our Polar navigators—actually reached the high latitude of 80deg. 30min. in a cook-boat. He made several remarkable voyages, and was finally set adrift by his crew, who feared that they would lose their own lives through his great temerity. A genuine explorer truly! "He was," says Captain Markham, "foully murdered during the last voyage by a portion of his crew, who, fearing his rashness would endanger their lives, cruelly set him adrift, with nine others, in a small open boat, from which time he was never heard of."

The results of Hudson's voyages were geographically important, for he discovered a portion of the East coast of Greenland, of which he gave a very excellent description. His voyages were undertaken "at the charge of certain worshipful merchants of London, to discover a passage by the North Pole to Japan and China." Captain Markham writes:—

The ship in which Henry Hudson was to attempt that which has effectually defied and baffled all efforts up to the present time was what, in those days, was called "a cook-boat." She was named the Hopewell, and her crew consisted of ten men and a boy. Yet with such an equipment Hudson actually set forth with the full intention of exploring the Circumpolar Sea, and sailing right across the North Pole! That he was unsuccessful is not to be wondered at; but although he did not succeed in the main object, his voyage was productive of much good, not the least being the discovery of the whale fishery in the Spitzbergen seas, which from that to the present has yielded to the English and Dutch nations a rich and profitable harvest.

The following is the account of the somewhat quaint manner in which Spitzbergen was first

\* *Northward Ho!* By Captain ALBERT H. MARKHAM, R.N., Author of the "Great Frozen Sea," &c., including a narrative of Captain Phipps's Expedition, by a Midshipman. With Illustrations. (Macmillan and Co.)

taken possession of by Fotherby and secured for King James:—

Anchoring in Maudlin Sound, on the west coast of Spitzbergen, Fotherby sent Baffin in a small pinnace, with orders to push as far north as possible, but he only succeeded in reaching three or four leagues beyond the position previously attained by the ship, when, finding the ice impenetrable, he returned. In the meantime, Fotherby caused a cross to be erected on shore, on which he nailed the king's arms, together with the mark of the Muscovy Company and the day of the month and year. Then, cutting a piece of earth, he carried it on board, and assembling his men, thus addressed them:—"I take this piece of earth as a sign of lawful possession of this country of King James's Newland, and of this particular place, which I name Trinity Harbour, taken on behalf of the company of merchants called the Merchants of New Trades and Discoveries, for the use of our Sovereign, Lord James, by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, whose royal arms are here set up, to the end that all people who shall arrive may take notice of His Majesty's right and title to this country, and to every part thereof. God save King James."

The voyages of Baffin and the rest are then sketched; and these are followed by the chapters containing the midshipman's narrative, detailing the voyage of Captain Constantine Phipps with his three ships, in one of which, the *Carcass*, Nelson served as midshipman. These form the bulk of the book; and the concluding chapters embody a very condensed account of the last expedition under Captain Sir George Nares, in which Captain Markham was second in command—the head, as it will be remembered, of that famous sledging-party which attained the furthest point yet reached, 83deg. 20min. 26sec. This portion is perhaps the most interesting in the book. It is full of vigour, and we are glad to observe the fine sympathy displayed throughout towards the men on whom so much depended. This is one instance of it, containing a suggestion which might well have been acted on:—

At this time two of the party were suffering from scurvy, and had to be carried on the sledges.

The numberless cracks and fissures in the ice, radiating in all directions and treacherously concealed by a covering of snow, were sources of great annoyance and inconvenience to the sledgers whilst crossing floes of any extent. Into these they frequently fell, and as some of the crevasses were of great depth it seems almost miraculous that they should have escaped without any broken bones.

It would have been a graceful act on the part of Her Majesty's Government, besides being a well-merited tribute to the pluck and gallantry of the men, if the Act of Parliament passed in 1818 assigning 1,000*l.* to anyone who should reach the latitude of 83deg. N., and which was afterwards repealed in George IV.'s reign, had been again brought into force, and the amount divided amongst the seamen and marines of the expedition. The sum would have been too insignificant to have been shared in by all; besides, the officers, in expeditions of this sort invariably reap other rewards and benefits, but the poor seamen and marines, who have all the toil and drudgery, are, alas! forgotten, and their names even sink into oblivion. The sum of 1,000*l.* divided amongst them according to prize-money awards, would have been, at any rate, a substantial recognition of their services.

The following will give some faint idea of the endurance needed to cope with the intense cold and other privations:—

The sun took its final departure on the 11th of October, 1875, but for some days previous to this date the actual daylight was of such short duration as to be hardly appreciable, although a long twilight enabled a good deal of work to be performed out of doors. Darkness reached its greatest intensity on the 22nd of December; on that day the difference in light, or rather in darkness, between midnight and noon was hardly perceptible. From this date the duration of twilight gradually increased, until the reappearance of the sun on the 29th of February.

Its return was universally welcomed and hailed with delight by all on board the *Alert*.

The most intense cold registered was minus 74deg. (Fahrenheit), or 106deg. below freezing point. This was, strange to say, immediately after the return of the sun. This is supposed to be the lowest authenticated temperature that has ever been recorded.

The value and interest of this volume is great. No better book of its kind for placing in the hands of young lads has recently come before us, and we most heartily recommend it.

## "LANCASHIRE MEMORIES."\*

We know of Defoe beginning to write fiction after he was fifty years of age, and the same holds good, we believe, of Mr. William Gilbert. Mrs. Potter is, we must judge, another illustration of a similar experience. We have here such beautiful gems of writing that we are compelled to express our regret that one who could write with so much picturesqueness yet with so much clearness; with such ease yet with nothing of slovenliness; who is so natural and yet so refined, should not have written in her earlier life. Yet, as it is quite possible that Defoe could not have written a novel at thirty, nor Mr. Gilbert have written a line before his own son became famous as a writer, so it may be equally possible that Mrs. Potter could not have put these most pleasant and natural reminiscences into the form in which they now

\* *Lancashire Memories*. By LOUISA POTTER. (Macmillan and Co.)

appear before the time in which they were actually written. For age, if it brings its special weaknesses, brings also its special powers. It has abilities and capabilities that can never belong to the young. Else, it may be imagined, we should never get old; for why, otherwise, recognising the Creator's wisdom, should there ever be age, or sense of age, in mankind?

These delightful reminiscences—all too few—are some ten in number. They will take our elderly readers back to the times of their grandmothers, and when they read they will say, "Why, I remember all that; of course I do!" and some of them may think that they might have written just such a book as this. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, they never thought of doing anything of the kind, and so all they have to do is just to sit down, read what Mrs. Potter has written, and enjoy it. And, just as our grandmothers enjoyed Mary Mitford's "Our Village," should their grandchildren enjoy these "Lancashire Memories."

The first is of "Riverton"—a simple sketch of an old-world Lancastrian village, just such as any simple-minded pre-Raphaelite might paint in a series of pictures—if one could only find a simple-minded pre-Raphaelite, which would be difficult, for are they not all eaten up with self-consciousness? What can be more natural than this?—

Across the lane and over the stile, that consists of two short ladders meeting at an acute angle, was the footpath leading to Tommy Stone's pretty gabled cottage, where lodgings might be obtained in summer for those who were content with a parlour opening into the house part and the room over it. The well in the garden was one of the beauties of Riverton—so cool, so deep, so clear, bordered with moss and the low blue campanula, and the pretty white veronica, called in the country "spill milk," and backed by a luxuriant growth of fox-gloves, and that most beautiful of all green leaves, the fern. Oh, it was a spot well worth visiting! On week days, Tommy was stonemason and thatcher; on Sundays he led the singing in the choir; now and then carved an inscription on a gravestone, and might be supposed to have occasionally indulged in the lighter labour of composing it, to judge of one memento in the churchyard:—

"In time of need I sought to God,  
By night no rest I took;  
I spake, but could not make an end,  
My breath was stopped so sore."

One of old Tommy's daughters had been brought up with a relation in London, and at his death returned home; but finding the habits of the family a little unsuited to her notion of polite life, undertook to remodel the household on a genteel plan. And who could know better how to do it? Hadn't she been all her life in Cheapside? and is not Cheapside the very centre of London! and is not London the centre of civilisation? The sisters took to the learning readily enough, and came out on Sundays in white gowns and smart silk bonnets and parasols; but old Tommy was impracticable. They would have remodelled his dress: but he stuck religiously to his pepper-and-salt coat and corduroy breeches with grey worsted stockings, which never can, under pretence of eccentricity or anything else, be made to look genteel. They called him "Papa," but that failed. "Papa" no more fitted on him than a new curly, wavy, brown wig would have fitted on his thin grey hair; and at one o'clock, when Miss Nanny looked out of the door, and daintily lisped, "Papa, dinner is ready," Tommy persisted in answering, "Ay, ay, I'll ooom when I ha' dun this bit o' thatching." Nothing could be done with old Tommy in the way of gentility; so, after repeated and fruitless efforts, they wisely let him alone.

And here, in "My Cousins," we read of the old amusements of young girls:—

Within doors, the amusements were as attractive as without; for we found them for ourselves. We had the panelled parlour to sit in, with deep-set windows and window-seats, so warm and sunny on fine days, so snug and comfortable on wet ones; the furniture not good enough to require much care; so there was no "Don't touch this," or "Don't spoil that"; we did just what we liked in it. A wash of dolls' clothes was a particular pleasure; but the cream of the entertainment was the mangling. The mangle was a form from the schoolroom, turned upside down, in which as many of us sat as could be accommodated, and were pushed backwards and forwards on two rolling-pins borrowed from the kitchen. There was always some odd experiment going on in the cupboard by the parlour fire—an acorn fructifying in a bottle of water, or zinc suspended from the cork to make a zinc tree; once it was a hard-boiled egg filled with mites, and the progress of decay must be watched.

And is not this delightfully schoolgirlish—perhaps of the present as well as of the olden time—but we do not know?—

The girls were skilful needlewomen, and did all that was needed for themselves and family; they could do anything with their needles. I have seen a white frock worked, made, washed, ironed, and worn in an incredibly short time. They would make workboxes, bind books, or sketch the solar system; excellent in nature-printing, and carved intagli in sulphate of lime.

Their reading was chiefly of their own selection. Sometimes they would take a fit of excellence, and work diligently at history, natural philosophy, Latin or French. Then, again, the charms of that dusty old book closet were too irresistible; for in it were "Scenes in Feudal Times," all about Jacqueline and the baron, and a voice crying, "This is the place!" and there was "Queenhoo Hall," and the Lady Matilda de Botelar, and in which everybody who made a speech prefaced it with "Certes"; and besides this, there were the "Mysteries of Udolpho," which we took care to read in bed, with the curtains tucked tightly in on the other side; and a story called "Blanche and



Osbright," that took such hold on our imaginations that four of us registered a vow our eldest sons and daughters should be Blanches and Osbrights; yet in spite of that vow we have no Blanches and no Osbrights.

The most tenderly-written sketch in this book is that of "Grandmamma." We have done what reviewers seldom do—we have read it twice, first to know what it was; secondly, to enjoy it a little more than it could have been enjoyed at first. How well it opens:—

There are no real old grandmamas now; the race has gone out. All old ladies of the present time have smart caps with flowers, lace collars and bracelets; but the grandmamma whom I remember wore a mourning dress, a white handkerchief pinned in folds over her bosom, a black crape hood, clear white apron, and low-cut velvet shoes. Her out-door costume was a "mode" bonnet, and cloak trimmed with bear-skin, with the addition in winter of a muff and tippet of the same fur; and in walking she leant on a gold-headed cane. What a delight it was to visit her as a child! The awful, mysterious feeling of seeing the fingers of the clock pointing to ten at night, and we not in bed! The breakfast of coffee and muffins, the drinking tea in the parlour, and the absence of lessons, all combined to make a visit to grandmamma's the happiest event of childhood.

And what an old age does this seem! Yet we remember a grandmother whose recollections, if they had been tested, must have gone far beyond:—

She remembered the Rebellion perfectly, and how the rebels stole the tongue of the chapel bell near her father's house, to melt for bullets. She had danced at George the Third's coronation ball; and because the hairdresser was in great demand, each lady's head requiring two hours to dress, hers was done overnight, and she was propped up in bed for fear of disarranging the fabric. The town near which she lived was remarkable for its attachment to the Stuarts, and many of its inhabitants joined the ill-fated expedition that terminated so disastrously at Culloden. In the barbarous spirit of the times, when law was terror and punishment vengeance, the heads of several ringleaders were impaled on the Exchange of their native town, and amongst the rest the two sons of an eminent non-juring clergyman residing there. She said it was a touching sight to see the white-haired venerable father, as long as he lived, take off his hat, regardless of the weather, and remain uncovered, whenever he came in sight of the ghastly remains that were once so dear to him. To this day, when any of the Stanleys pass through Church-gate in Bolton-le-Moors, they uncover their heads in respect to the memory of James, seventh Earl of Derby, who was beheaded there in 1651. Another of the so-called rebels, who if on the winning side would have been lauded as patriots, had a mournful and romantic story attached to his name, which was afterwards celebrated by Shenstone in one of his most admirable ballads. The lady to whom he was engaged, anxious to testify her attachment even to the last moment of his life, insisted upon accompanying him to the scaffold; but the devoted heart could bear no more; she expired before the awful ceremony was concluded.

In this piece of writing we have a graphic description of rush-bearing in the olden times, which might well suit *Notes and Queries*.

Having introduced this book to the reader, we need do no more. Mrs. Potter raps Non-conformists with her knuckles every now and then, but the rap is very playful, and as she gives it, we look up and say "You know you don't mean to hurt, and you do it so nicely that we half-suspect you are a Nonconformist yourself." But of that we know nothing; although there are some old and old-fashioned Nonconformist reminiscences scattered here and there throughout these pages. Pleasant pages we have hardly ever read. Mrs. Potter's book should be as much an English classic as Miss Mitford's.

#### THE MAGAZINES.—SEPTEMBER.

Professor Seeley contributes to *Macmillan* this month a second portion of his lecture on "History and Politics." On the whole it seems to us that the writer is more pretentious than accurate, and that where he is accurate he is anything but new. It is very well to sneer at party politics and at pictorial writing, but Mr. Seeley does not seem able to give us anything better. Lord Macaulay told us how history ought to be written, and gave an example of it. Let Mr. Seeley make trial of his own suggestions—if he understands them sufficiently to put them into some concrete shape—and we shall see something which we believe will not be worth seeing. There is some very fair padding in Mr. Minto's review of the Napier correspondence, followed by a valuable contribution to the practical education of girls in a paper by Miss Heath on "Needlework in the German Schools." After all, it seems we English need not to be ashamed of ourselves altogether in regard to education. Miss Heath had heard much of what the Germans did in needlework. At the close of her very readable and common-sense article, she says:—

For the last few years the Germans have become conscious of the way in which it has been neglected, and have established a few schools, principally in Berlin, where teachers are trained and required to pass a Government examination before taking situations. But these teachers are only for middle-class schools. These training schools have also special classes for children. It may have been from them that the much

vaunted work came. I visited one such school and saw a class of little girls at work, and also the pupils preparing for their examination. The latter had to do some knitting, crochet, embroidery, plain work and the much talked-of German darning, which is really only weaving by hand with needle and thread. A perfect mistress of it might make the pattern of any kitchen tablecloth, but it is not possible to imitate damask. The pupils are obliged to show nine different patterns darned into a piece of coarse linen. It is very ingenious, but when I heard from one lady that if she worked very hard she hoped to get the nine done at the end of three weeks, the unpractical side of German teaching seemed to me again to show itself. Fancy an English girl of eighteen, just come from school, being set to darn a kitchen tablecloth with half a dozen holes in it, and after three days' hard work, finishing one of them. I am afraid by that time her mother would have lost all patience, and certainly would not let her attempt the rest.

There are many points connected with the middle-class schools I should have liked to bring forward, but for the present enough has been said to prove that the German system of education is not a very safe one to follow.

There is one thing more. The Germans sometimes affirm that we think more highly of Goethe than they do. Be that as it may, we shall do well to remember his warning. He told his countrymen that they would be

"Over-taught and under-educated."

Certainly the women are so. Another of their favourite conceits is that they understand and study Shakespeare more than we do. Yet they have not realised that

"Thoughts are but dreams till their effect be tried."

In other papers Commander Cameron advocates an Indo-Mediterranean railway, and Mr. Lang gives us some hopes that Cyprus may not prove to be the worst of all our bargains. Perhaps he would tell us how much money we shall have to spend before it can be worth anything?

Some critics have a certain method of reviewing historical books which is not only provoking to the reader, but shows an utter want of judgment in the critic. Professor Sellar's article on Mr. Froude's "Cæsar" in this month's *Fraser* is an instance of this kind; but, excepting the high praise of Mr. Froude's work, it is valueless as a review. It is filled with small detail. The want in such a review is a broad judgment of Cæsar and his times, which, by the bye, need not be "pictorial." But whatever it should be, it should not be the small "picking judgment" of Professor Sellar. "My Journal in the Holy Land," by Mrs. Brassey, is somewhat readable, but we doubt whether Mrs. Brassey will not injure her well-earned fame as a writer by publishing it. It is commonplace, and we cannot help contrasting the writer with Harriet Martineau. Two articles of remarkable ability and interest follow: one on "Tenant Right in Ireland," which gives us the most intelligible account we have yet had of the working of the new laws and commissions; and a charming paper by Mr. Froude—just what such a paper should be—on "Cheneys and the House of Russell." Here you have something antiquarian, historical, biographical, descriptive, anecdotal, and piscatorial. Why will Mr. Roden Noel go on writing poetry? Because, it might be said, he likes to do so. Even then, however, it might be replied that he is wasting his time. He is a versifier who has disappointed us. What can you expect in the future from a man who plagiarises after the fashion of this line?—

We lie within the tomb of our dead selves.

The reader's boy could tell you where that came from. We find it in "The Corsican Highlands" in this month's *Fraser*.

There are only two good articles in this month's *Blackwood*, one on the "Prize French Novel"—*Sans Famille*, by Hector Malot—which seems to be—astonishing thing!—characterised by singular purity. What is most remarkable is, not that such a novel should be written by a Frenchman, but that the Academy should award it the prize of 1,000*l*. Next is a humorous sketch—just the thing to read at the sea-side, and that is surely a good recommendation now. In the political article *Blackwood* expresses entire satisfaction with the results of the session:—

The session of 1878-79 has been remarkably long and remarkably eventful; and at its close we all feel that the country stands in a very different and more satisfactory and assured position than it occupied when Parliament met last December. If the course of legislation has been slight, and its results for a long time threatened to be insignificant, it is scarcely to be expected that, while foreign affairs have absorbed so much of the attention and energy of the country in Europe, Asia, and Africa, the ordinary details of domestic legislation can enlist the public sympathy. But the session of 1879 will be memorable in that during its course peace was restored to the three continents of the world, and the burdens imposed upon this country by the responsible relations of its world-wide rule have been provided for, during a season of unparalleled confusion and no mean effort, without increasing the taxation of the country. Whatever opinion Englishmen may hold in reference to the policy of the Ministry—whether they applaud it, as nine-tenths of them do, or whether they utterly condemn it—all admit that that policy has prevailed, and that, alike in Europe, Asia, and Africa

the will of this nation, as interpreted and enforced by the Ministry, has dominated over all resistance. And whether we believe that our true safety lies in maintaining ascendancy, or that our duty, national and international, is best discharged by taking a foremost place in the regulation of the world's affairs, or that British interests require and justify a determined vindication of them against present menace and future peril, all must rejoice that those ends can be attained with so little of actual sacrifice and effort. People may differ as much as they please as to the true character of the English policy abroad during the last four years; but all must admit that it has been successful, and carried out at trifling cost.

Who are the "all" referred to here? Is there nobody outside the Tory ranks?

*Temple Bar* gives us good hope of the Zulus—in the "Zulu at Home." But Sir Bartle Frere's object is, not to utilise, but to exterminate him, and therefore we are afraid that the picture of the future placed before us by this writer will scarcely be realised. We are told—and the language is extraordinarily similar to that once used concerning the Maoris—

In a single generation it is neither possible to alter the physical condition of a race nor the social habits and customs on which the former so largely depends. But in the case of the Zulu, a practically unlimited supply of the finest raw material is, by the present course of events, placed ready to our hand; and it will be our own fault if, amidst our zeal for ameliorating the social condition of the "oppressed Kaffir," we fail in the meanwhile to turn his useful but unimproved capacities to the best account.

There is an admirable sketch of the "Two Presidents of Magdalen" which should charm all Oxford men. Hough and Routh, of course, are the men. The story of Hough's resistance to James II. is well told. It is the only occasion when an Oxford corporation stood up for right against tyranny. Our author says:—

And surely the portrait of President Hough is an endearing one? Entering into life in 1651, the second year of the "Protectorate" of Oliver Cromwell, and gently falling asleep in 1743, in the reign of George II., what a vast amount of historical ground his career upon earth covered! He could have remembered in his childhood's days the stern story of Cromwell's iron rule. He could have told many a tale of the carnival of the Restoration. He had played a foremost part in the short and misguided reign of James II., and was an instrument in the bringing over of the Prince of Orange. In the reign of Queen Anne the glories of a Marlborough were detailed to him before the House of Lords as a member. The accession of the House of Hanover, the attempts of the elder "Pretender," the execution of the Scottish lords, were well-known facts to him, and he died only two years before the famous '45. To him not only the names, but possibly the persons, of Milton and Dryden, of Addison and Steele, and of Pope, were familiar.

Routh died only the other day. We have this anecdote from the writer:—

On Sept. 18, 1835, the writer of the present paper was sitting with the celebrated schoolmaster, Doctor Richard Valpy, of Reading, when Mrs. Shepherd (the youngest sister of Martin Joseph Routh) was announced. "Doctor," said she, "I have come to ask you to dine with the President at Tylehurst, as he is eighty to-day." "Tell him, with my love," said the dear old doctor, smiling, "that he ought to come and dine with me, as I am eighty-two!" And yet President Routh died on Dec. 22, 1854, very nearly twenty years after this interview, having entered his one hundredth year! With the brief interval, then, of twelve years, the lives of our "Two Presidents" covered the extraordinary period of upwards of two centuries, namely two hundred and four years! And the interval between the election of President Hough (1687) and President Routh (1791) was one hundred and four years!

There is a good sketch of Otway in this number; the other articles are light and amusing.

The paper of the number in the *Cornhill* is on Bishop Atterbury. The writer has used his materials well, and he draws a skilful portrait, bringing into prominence especially Atterbury's fine human affections. One is glad to have that dwelt upon, because politically and, by inference in his case, morally, the man was a scamp. But we are rather tired of reading, over and over again, that a man must be judged "from the standpoint of his age and not of ours." This has got to be an utterly false commonplace. Is nobody ever to rise above his age, or go beyond it? Are great men especially—and Atterbury was a great man—always to succumb to its vices, and then always to be apologised for? There is a curious and scholarly paper on the "Dance of Death in Italian Art"; but we meet in it "Death, the King of Terrors and Arch-Enemy of Mortality." Pray what can that mean? We thought Death had been the enemy not of mortality but of vitality. There is a light paper on "Oxford in the Long Vacation," with old personal experiences, which will endear it to those who can recall similar recollections.

*London Society* is for the most part very original. Of the "Fortunes Made in Business," the instance of Morrison, Dillon, and Co. is taken this month. It is a very complete sketch. We are also told all about "Discipline in Her Majesty's Ships," and then there are two or three articles tempting one to take one's "walks abroad"—such as "A Peep at Copenhagen," "A Visit to the Grand Chartreuse,"



and "Walks and Talks in Paris." Why not experience all these?

We are getting somewhat tired of "Called to the Rescue" in the *Argosy*, and must ask Mrs. Wood to give us something of her own very soon. Mr. Barton Baker has a brief paper on "Mrs. Hemans," and of the other contents of the *Argosy* the best is "The Donegal Legend," by Miss McClintock, who gave us something very good of the same kind last month.

*Scribner's Monthly* is even better than usual, and that is saying a great deal. Read the papers on "Sandy Hook," the "University of Rome," the "Fairfax Family," and the admirably illustrated "Art Schools of Philadelphia." There are lighter papers as well, but in poetry *Scribner* does not excel any one of our English magazines. In the "Topics of the Time," presumably by Dr. Holland himself, we have a "Word about Newspapers," so thoroughly applicable to some English journals, so thoroughly sound in tone and valuable in suggestion, that we are glad to call the especial attention of our readers to it. We quote, and somewhat largely:—

If any simple, unsophisticated person were, for the first time, to take up a newspaper and to endeavour to judge what things in the moral and social world were considered of the greatest importance, what would he conclude, judging by the space and attention devoted to them in its pages? In a large majority of instances, he would find a stinging column devoted to the discussions of a social science convention, and half a page to a murder or a boat-race. He would find a column devoted to police reports, in which the disgusting records of vice and its awards would be recorded in detail, while the sermons of a Sunday, from the best minds in the country, would get no greater space. In the editorial discussions, party and personal politics would be found to predominate over everything in relation to religion, morals, education, temperance, science, and the whole range of social questions. The things of great moment are treated as if they were of the smallest importance, and the things of small importance are treated as if they were of the greatest moment.

In all this there is a tremendous confusion of values that not only exhibits the worthlessness of the newspaper as a standard, but vitiates the public judgment. The standard is unsound and the influence is bad. The reply to this, of course, will be that the newspaper endeavours to talk about that which the public likes to read about. If great space is given to a murder, or a boat-race, it is because people in the mass like to read about these things. If little space is devoted to a great sermon, or a discussion of a social question, it is simply because nobody cares to read about them. Has it ever occurred to the editor who would put this in plea that he has had something to do in ministering to this depraved liking for things that are valueless?—to this confusion of values in the public mind? We certainly know of nothing more naturally stimulative of the love of low excitements than the way in which crime and vice are treated by the public Press. The way in which a nasty scandal is treated, for instance, by the average newspaper is not only a foul disgrace to the Press, but a most demoralising power upon the public mind. It is a putting forward, by all the power of startling headlines, and a sturdy array of exclamation points, and double-leaded details, of a thing of shame which modest people do not like to have mentioned in their homes or their hearing. It is giving the first place, for the consideration of men, women, and children, to a thing that ought to have the last place. The familiarity with vice and crime and social shame that has been acquired in this country during the last few years through the newspapers, has had the effect of a moral scourge.

If the newspaper of the future, which, according to Mr. Reid, is to have Greens and Froudes to do its reporting, shall ever be reached, it will be a very different newspaper from that of to-day, which gives up its reporting to men who are neither Greens nor Froudes. Men who love virtue and hate vice, and men who have some just sense of moral and social values, will devote their reporting mainly to that which will educate and improve rather than confuse and degrade their readers. If the world is improving—if we are making any religious, moral, and social progress—then the business of the newspaper is not only to make a fair record of that progress, but to note all the steps and exhibit all the influences by which it is reached. In faithfully attending to this business, it will have neither time nor space for the record of the frivolities and vices which now exclude so much that is of superior value and significance.

The great tempter of the newspaper Press is what is known as "Enterprise." If anything happens that people are curious about, even if it should be of small importance, "enterprise" dictates that it should be looked up and written down to its uttermost. It is in "enterprise" that all the reporting newspapers try to outdo one another, and it is in this attempt to outdo one another that they do so much to confuse values in journalism. One newspaper must do what another does in the fear of suffering in its character for "enterprise." Newspapers do not try, apparently, to realise their own ideal, but to outdo each other in "enterprise."

Is not every word of this severe criticism as true of English as of American journalism?

In the *University Magazine* the most interesting article will be found to be one on Mr. Black, the novelist, accompanied by a remarkably good portrait. We are glad to hear that Mr. Black "will probably yet astonish his most ardent admirers." Professor Blackie contributes to this number an eccentric piece of versification on the "House of TI."

*Belgravia* could hardly be better in its way. Best of all in it, apart from Mr. Justin McCarthy's tale, is Mr. Arbuthnot Wilson's "Among the Blue

Mountains." There is a story of the Prince Imperial, but we are getting rather tired of the Prince Imperial. By the bye, Parisians will appreciate Mr. Vizetelly's "Daybreak at the Paris Markets."

Mrs. Lynn Linton is almost vicious against Ritualism in this month's "Under which Lord?" in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The tale makes great progress now. This is a little of what Mrs. Linton thinks:—

For nothing is farther from the thoughts of certain of the Ritualistic school than to go over to the Church of which they are the mimics—to take service in the army of which they are the irregulars. Romanism is official suicide for the despotic Anglican priest who despises the bishops, breaks the law of the land, flouts the courts, and snaps his fingers at Parliament. The exchange of individual power for the comparative self-effacement of an organisation where he is only a subordinate member under orders like any little curate of his own, does not suit the man who is to be irresponsible ruler, neither paying obedience nor acknowledging superiority; but the honest and sequential do go over before the end of all things, and so far justify their faith. Mr. Lascelles was not one who would ever leave the English Church, where he was everything, for Rome where he would be only a unit. He loved power too well to give it up for the sake of consistency; and he had reasoned himself into the belief that the Anglican position is logically sound and honestly tenable.

What will anti-evolutionists say to Dr. Andrew Wilson's "Missing Links" in the same number? It is a striking paper with striking illustrations. A good many will be thankful and a good many will not be thankful for an effective paper by Dr. Daly on "Tobacco Smoking."

In the *Quiver* one of the best stories that has ever appeared in its pages is brought to a completion. In a "Rich Woman" the authoress has shown her highest power. Other contents are of the usual kind.—*Cassell's Family Magazine* is, of course, "true to time." For instance, the "Family Doctor," who, however, is always too old-fashioned for us, tells of "some ailments incidental to autumn," and we have two seasonable pieces of verse—we wish we could say "poems," but we really can't.

In the *Sunday at Home* will be found a tender sketch of Miss Havergal, with portrait; the *Leisure Hour* is best at Jules Verne's remarkable story; *Good Words* tells more of "Young Mrs. Jardine" and much of "London City Charities"; Mr. C. R. Low writes well of Lord Lawrence in *Golden Hours*; and the *Catholic Presbyterian* is distinguished by a very eulogistic article on Joseph Cook, of Boston, by Dr. McCoach, whose opinion of Mr. Cook is higher than is ours. Mr. Taylor Innes soundly rates the *Quarterly* for its article on "Scotch Moderation."

We have received, besides the above, *Little Folks*, better almost than ever; *St. Nicholas*, quite as good as ever; the *Evangelical Magazine*, with a portrait of Mr. Byles, of Leeds; the *Gardener's Magazine*, brimful of appropriate information; *Science Gossip*, chatty and useful as usual; &c.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Masque Torn Off.* By T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D. (R. D. Dickinson). This is a series of sermons by Dr. Talmage, dealing for the most part with some aspects of the grosser life of a great city. The preacher visited some of the "dens" of New York in the height or the depth of their revelry, and brings before his audience some effective, if rather coarsely drawn, pictures of what he saw. Probably this volume presents as fair specimens of Dr. Talmage's style as anything of his that has been published. It is certainly very lively and forcible, abounds in more or less happy illustrations, while the preacher hits sometimes very straight and hard at both sin and sinner. The oratory is of the exciting and sensational kind, and soars occasionally as high as the highest spread-eagleism. There are some illustrations to this work, done in Chicago. They are the most wretched things we have seen for many a year.

*The Fruits of the Spirit, and Other Sermons.* By the Rev. W. H. MURRAY. (R. D. Dickinson.) Many of our readers will be familiar with Mr. Murray's style of preaching, from reprints of his sermons in Mr. Dickinson's periodicals. Let us say, in addition to what has already from time to time been said of them, that they are characterised by singularly thoughtful grace—very different in style, we may add, from that of the more celebrated preacher whom we have just noticed. Mr. Murray will bear reading and re-reading.

*The Christian Contemplated*, in a course of Lectures delivered in Argyle Chapel, Bath. By WILLIAM JAY. (Hodder and Stoughton.) In the fast life and the short memories of the present day, the once popular lectures and sermons of Mr. Jay have been almost forgotten. In the past

generation, however, no Evangelical preacher was a better instructor, nor had anyone a larger command of the results of Christian experience. Though it is many years since we read these discourses, they recall to us old times and healthful impressions. The last they can hardly, even now, fail to produce.

*Kept for the Master's Use.* By FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL. (James Nisbet and Co.) We took the earliest opportunity in these columns to notice, although briefly, the death, and the lofty service to devotional poetry, of the late Frances Ridley Havergal. The proofs of this work, we are told, were revised by her shortly before her death on the 3rd of June last. Her sister now writes: "In appreciation of the deep and general sympathy flowing in to her relatives, they wish that its publication should not be withheld." The purpose of this little work is to impress the feeling that all the faculties of heart and soul and body should be "kept" for the Saviour. The fine and tender tone that pervades it may be illustrated by the following:—

Keep my life, that it may be  
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.  
Keep my moments and my days;  
Let them flow in ceaseless praise.  
Keep my hands, that they may move  
At the impulse of Thy love.  
Keep my feet, that they may be  
Swift and "beautiful" for Thee.  
Keep my voice, that I may sing  
Always, only, for my King.  
Keep my lips, that they may be  
Filled with messages from Thee.  
Keep my silver and my gold;  
Not a mite would I withhold.  
Keep my intellect, and use  
Every power as Thou shalt choose.  
Keep my will, oh, keep it Thine!  
For it is no longer mine.  
Keep my heart, it is Thine own;  
It is now Thy royal throne.  
Keep my love; my Lord, I pour  
At Thy feet its treasure-store.  
Keep myself, that I may be  
Ever, only, ALL for Thee.

Mr. Archibald Forbes is about to give a series of lectures in various places on the Zulu war, in which he will describe as an eye-witness some of its most momentous scenes, including the battle of Ulundi and the finding of the body of Prince Louis Napoleon.

The Liverpool borough engineer has presented a report to the Town Council upon the relative advantages of the electric light and of gas for the illumination of the new Picton reading-room. The report is in favour of the electric light as giving greater brilliance at a less cost.

The original Bleak House, rendered famous by the pen of Charles Dickens, was on Monday burned to the ground. It stood near Islington Green.

The death is announced of Mr. Longman, last of the original partners in the great firm of publishers, which took place at noon on Saturday at his country residence, Farnborough Hill. The deceased gentleman had long been ailing, but he passed away without suffering.

A lady at Florence has just presented to the Swedenborgian Church at Kensington three bas-reliefs sculptures by Flaxman—in fact, the very works by which he secured his election as a Royal Academician. Flaxman himself was a member of what is called the New Church.

Under the title "Man's Compound Nature," the Rev. S. Fletcher Williams, of Liverpool, writes in the August number of the *Unitarian Review*, of Boston, U.S., a very able paper on the question of the relations of body and mind. Mr. Williams argues effectively against the assumption that mind is simply a refinement of matter. He bases his position on consciousness, on the differing properties and functions of mind and body, on the persistency of the rational self through all physical changes, on the higher realm of existence which the mind demands and creates, and the spiritual law which it knows and can obey.

In correction of a statement that appeared in our last number, an astronomical correspondent informs us that the planet Saturn is not now in the constellation "Pisces," but is in "Aries" in 14 deg. 33 min. retrograding.

CLOSING OF CHURCHYARDS.—Her Majesty in Council has ordered that burials shall "forthwith" be wholly discontinued in the following churches and churchyards:—Ashdon, Essex; West Hackney, Middlesex; Stidd, Lancashire; Langley, Worcestershire; and also, with a few trifling exceptions and reservations in favour of family graves, in the churches and churchyards of Ashton-on-the-Ribble, Lancashire; Bicton, near Shrewsbury; Stapleford, Cambridgeshire; Pottton, Bedfordshire; and Tutbury, Staffordshire. The following churches and churchyards are declared to be closed against burials from the end of the present or next month:—Shipdham, in Norfolk; Ovingham, in Northumberland; Knighton, in Radnorshire; Writtle, near Chelmsford, Essex; and Gorleston, near Great Yarmouth.



# PARLIAMENTARY WORK IN THE LAST SESSION.

(From the *Liberator*.)

Parliament met in December, instead of February, and that necessitated the bringing in at an earlier period than usual of the bills of private members, while it also prevented the introduction of some contemplated measures. Six Burial Bills, however, were ready; were brought in directly the session opened, and were set down for a second reading for dates in February and March. They were brought in by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, Mr. Marten, Mr. Monk, and Mr. Ritchie. Most of them were old acquaintances; but, that the public might understand their character, they were all examined afresh, and a descriptive statement was carefully prepared, and resolutions setting forth the views of the society's Parliamentary Committee respecting them were passed and circulated. A new edition of Mr. Carvell Williams's pamphlet on the Burials question was also published and circulated among politicians and the Press. Only two of the bills—Mr. Balfour's and Mr. Monk's—were debated in the House of Commons, and members had to be instructed in respect to these, and divisions were prepared for. Mr. Balfour's bill was talked out, and Mr. Monk's defeated. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Egerton, and Mr. Ritchie never had a chance of getting their bills discussed. Neither had Mr. Marten, and so—in the way already described—he watched for opportunities of pushing it through its several stages when nobody suspected him of such an intention, and, finally, got it read a third time at short notice, in the dead of the night, and with the aid of the Government's mechanical majority. There was then required instant action to prevent the bill being rushed through the Lords. Lord Granville and other Liberal peers were communicated with, and instructed as to the character of the measure; and though, with the help of the Government, it was passed, it was not until after three discussions, which fully disclosed its shortcomings and absurdities.

The Valuation Bill was again introduced by the Government, and as it still contained the clause exempting from rating so much of the tithe as is paid by incumbents to necessary curates, the society had once more to call attention to the fact that this was virtually an additional endowment for the clergy. Statements on the subject were circulated in the right quarters, and Mr. Stansfeld consented to move the omission of the clause. The bill, however, was included once more in the "massacre of the innocents."

No subject during the late session occasioned more work or anxiety than that of Irish University education. At the Council meeting in May a vigilance resolution was adopted, and soon after The O'Connor Don's bill was forthcoming. It was examined and a full analysis of its provisions was made. Resolutions of a condemnatory kind were promptly passed, and these, with a circular containing practical directions, were sent to the society's leading constituencies throughout the three kingdoms. Every Nonconformist organisation was communicated with, and many public men. A conference on the subject, convened by the society and the Dissenting Deputies jointly, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and proved very successful. As the debate on the second reading approached special pains were taken to prevent Liberal members supporting the bill; and ultimately, in consequence of the opposition of the Government, and the introduction of a Government measure, The O'Connor Don's bill was withdrawn, having been virtually defeated.

When the Government brought in their Irish University Bill it was subjected to the same critical examination as The O'Connor Don's had been, and, as the result, it was agreed that it might be supported on the second reading; an attitude of watchfulness being observed, to prevent its being amended in an objectionable way in committee. The Government afterwards consented to include a scheme for giving prizes, but objected to the payment of result fees to colleges, and it was not thought necessary to oppose the bill in its modified form. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, however, proposed amendments in favour of granting a charter to the Roman Catholic College at Dublin, and authorising the payment of certain of its professors, and arrangements were made for giving to these proposals a resolute opposition, had it been necessary. They were, however, not moved, and the bill passed through its final stages without any substantial change.

Two other Irish bills—each appropriating part of the surplus of the Irish Church to ecclesiastical or quasi-ecclesiastical purposes—were also brought on at the close of the session. One was the bill for giving 1,300,000*l.* to help the pension of the National School teachers of Ireland, and was a Government measure. However objectionable, or doubtful, on some grounds, it was thought that the measure did not call for the society's opposition, and it passed, with but little discussion. The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill was of a different kind; its object being to give more compensation to the minor incumbents and curates of the Irish Church, so that none may receive an annuity of less than 250*l.* a year. This was brought in by Mr. D. Plunket and three other Conservatives; and, of course, had it been persisted in, would have been strenuously opposed. That, however, will, no doubt, have to be done next session; though preparations for resistance must not be delayed till then.

But for delay in the production of important returns, moved for by Mr. Baxter, there would probably have been a discussion on the ecclesiastical grants voted in India. There are similarly unjust payments in Ceylon, and to promote the agitation against them the society convened a conference on the subject at the Westminster Palace Hotel. This was attended by several gentlemen from, or interested in, Ceylon, and the speeches made were full of interest, and well calculated to encourage the Cingalese to persevere in their opposition. They were reported but briefly at home; but we find that they appear at full length in the *Ceylon Observer*, and occupy a good deal of space. Mr. W. McArthur has given notice that he will renew a motion on the subject next session.

This brief sketch, to be complete, should include many details relating to questions, to returns—to "whips" and "briefs"—to many other bills, examined to see if they contained any objectionable ecclesiastical provisions—to consultations with M.P.'s and other public men; to attendance at the Houses of Parliament at all hours; to communications with the public Press, and to other action, which may be said to belong to the arcanum of Parliamentary work. It would not be possible, however, to chronicle all that goes to make up official life, so long as Parliament sits, nor is it necessary. The society's constituents have never questioned the activity, vigilance, and, as a general rule, the practical wisdom with which this department of its operations is carried on, and they will be willing to believe that much more that was necessary, or useful, has been done during the late Parliamentary session than we have either space or inclination to describe.

## THE LATE REV. JOHN GRAHAM.

In a recent number we gave a brief account of the melancholy death, at Cape May, New Jersey, founded on telegraphic information, of this eminent Congregational minister, formerly minister of Craven Chapel, subsequently of Sydney, and more recently at Brighton. Full details were afterwards published in the *Philadelphia Times* as follows, and we have no doubt they will be read in this country with mournful interest:—

"The Rev. John R. Graham lost his life at Cape May August 1. His body was recovered by the brave efforts of Miss Gussie Graham, his niece, and Mr. C. H. Ames, of Boston. Mr. Graham is from Brighton, England, where he has a wife and son. Several weeks ago he came to this country on a visit, travelling through Canada, and finally reaching the house of his nephew, Dr. James Graham, of 1,528, Spruce-street. A few days ago he went to Cape May for a brief sojourn at the sea-shore. The bathers were beginning to accumulate on the beach when he plunged into the surf with his nephew, Archibald Graham, a young married man, of this city, and his two nieces, Misses Bessie and Gussie Graham. Once in the water the bathers became separated. They had chosen for their bathing-ground a spot near Denizot's pier, the one nearer the Stockton House. Under either of the two piers the current always runs strong, and those who are well acquainted with the beach always avoid them. The current was setting very rapidly towards the north. The bathers had not been in the water long before Miss Gussie found herself beyond her depth. Her brother saw the danger she was in and immediately swam to her assistance. He reached her, and turned for the shore. Then came the struggle. He describes it as the hardest battle with the waves he ever had. Several times he was almost ready to give up, but he struck out manfully, and little by little drew nearer the shore. His strength had given out, and he was just losing all hope when his feet struck the sand. He reassured his sister, and told her that they were saved. Just at this moment the Rev. Mr. Graham, who was perfectly at home in the water, came swimming up. In the excitement he had been lost sight of momentarily, and it is supposed that he started to the rescue. He swam in from the seaside and, on reaching the couple, grasped the young lady with an iron grip. Before going into the water he had complained of a severe headache, and it is supposed that just about as he reached the struggling pair he was stricken by apoplexy. Young Mr. Graham lost his hold upon his sister. Completely exhausted, he saw her floating out to sea again with his uncle. His feelings at that moment were beyond expression. To see his sister drowning before his eyes while he could do nothing was agony. He shouted for help, and his other sister besought those upon the beach to go to their rescue. No one started. Either they could not swim or they were afraid to risk their lives. It would be more charitable to suppose that they were so excited that they did not know what to do. Out on the end of Denizot's pier Mr. C. H. Ames, of Boston, who came to attend the sessions of the National Educational Association, was watching the bathers. His attention was attracted by an unusual stir on shore. Then he heard the cry 'Help! Help!' and a moment later he saw a man in the water throwing up his hands and shouting. Further out to sea he saw two heads in the water. One was that of a lady, the other that of a man. They were floating towards the pier. He took in the situation at a glance. On the pier was a long rope. He whipped out his knife, cut the rope free, and rushed to the railing. Pulling off his coat, vest, and shoes, he gave one end of the rope to the men on the pier, and lowered himself into the water. The young lady was then only a few feet away. She was struggling to keep her uncle above water, but, do all that she could, only the top of his head

could be kept above the waves. Mr. Ames speaks of the bravery of Miss Gussie as something that cannot be described. Her sole thought seemed to be to keep her uncle from drowning.

"The Misses Gussie and Bessie Graham, nieces of the unfortunate gentleman, were found next evening at their residence, 1,528, Spruce-street. They had just returned from Cape May, and the body of the uncle, which had accompanied them, was in the charge of the undertaker, who was subjecting it to the process of embalming preparatory to removal to England. Both of the young ladies were anxious that the narration of the accident, as telegraphed from the Cape, should be corrected, as it was full of errors. Miss Bessie, although quite overcome by emotion, briefly told how that her uncle, the Rev. John Graham, of Brighton, England, had arrived about five weeks ago in that country. After taking a trip through New York State and other localities, a visit was made to Cape May, the party consisting of the reverend gentleman, his two nieces, Gussie and Bessie, and their brother, Archibald. Miss Bessie explained how that the uncle was opposed to bathing, the American idea of both sexes entering the water together being contrary to his English ideas of watering-place propriety. His objections were overcome, however, by the argument advanced by the young ladies that inasmuch as he proposed to write a book on his American experiences upon his return to the mother country, it was a feature he should personally experience. He finally agreed to the proposition, and, after donning their bathing suits, the party of four went into the water. While on the pier, prior to taking the first dip, the Rev. Mr. Graham complained of suffering from a headache, as he had the day previous. Mr. Graham enjoyed the salt-water bath hugely, and the party was a very merry one, both of the ladies being fair swimmers. The brother, Archibald, suggested to Miss Gussie that she should try floating, and explained the operation. She did so, and after a brief interval her sister saw that she was going out to sea. Attempting to stand upright, Miss Gussie found that she was beyond her depth, and immediately struck out for shore. Her efforts were unavailing, and she was drifting out further, when her brother appreciated her danger and went to her rescue. Even with his assistance they could not make headway against the tide. Archibald then cried for help, and a young man came to their assistance, each of the men taking a hand of the lady, and all swimming for shore. They soon saw that their strength was unavailing, and that other means of rescue must be had. At this point the young man's heart (and Miss Bessie could not give his name) failed, and relinquishing the hand of the slight girl, with the miserable expression, 'I must look out for myself,' left her to perish while he sought safety in shallow water. Repeated cries from the brother attracted the Rev. Mr. Graham's attention, and he swam out to the two strugglers. He reached them, and, taking the place of the young man, battled with the tide. Just here Miss Gussie took up the story, and in tremulous tones continued:—'I soon saw that unless somebody came out to us that we would all be lost. As long as we could keep together I thought that we could support ourselves, but a large wave struck us, and Archibald was torn away from me, and I saw him no more.' Mr. Graham was buried in the grave where his brother had previously been buried in Philadelphia."

## ECCELESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

It is stated that some admirers in Manchester of Lord Ebury's efforts to obtain a revision of the Prayer-book are about to entertain his lordship at a public breakfast and present an address.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—The Rev. H. J. Pave, for many years priest in charge of St. Helen's Roman Catholic Mission at Ongar, Essex, has joined the Church of England. The reason for this step is stated to be Mr. Pave's inability to accept the recent additions—notably the dogma of infallibility—to the doctrines of Catholicism. Mr. Pave is now a layman, and has recently married.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC IN FRANCE.—The much-vexed question of a successor to Monsignor Bataille, the late Bishop of Amiens, is at length solved. Monsignor Guilbert, Bishop of Gap, a highly liberal priest, who some time since made a sensation in the French Catholic world by declaring that the Church and Republic could live together on good terms with each other, is, with the assent of the Holy See, to be promoted to the vacant bishopric, he in turn being succeeded at Gap by M. Roche, another liberal priest.

THE CLAIMS OF CONVOCATION.—In a letter to the *Times* Canon Trevor says: "Any directly lay representation, other than Parliament, is a dream. It would convert the National Church into a 'denomination,' separate it from the State, and destroy the legal establishment. Some have no fear of these consequences. I prefer the Church as by law established; and I believe that if the working clergy had been properly represented in the Jerusalem Chamber some more practical result might have been attained."

RITUALISM NOT PUT DOWN.—According to Lord Beaconsfield the Public Worship Regulation Bill was a bill to put down Ritualism, and as such he lent the aid of the Government to its enactment. According to a Low Church contemporary the Vicar of Houghenden "wears coloured stoles, and maintains the eastward position—the Communion-table being covered with an illegally-embroidered linen covering,



while on the 'super-altar' are eucharistic candles, a brass cross, and two vases of flowers." When the Premier goes to church he has before his eye a striking example of the success of Conservative legislation in effecting its objects.—*Echo*.

**THE POPE AND THE BELGIAN BISHOPS.**—The violent and uncompromising attitude of the Belgian bishops assembled at Malines has caused much annoyance at the Vatican, as it threatens to destroy the result of a year's patient diplomacy. The Pope has forwarded instructions that the resolutions taken by the bishops are not to be carried into effect. Cardinal Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, is expected shortly at Rome to give explanations.

**THE REV. DR. BEGG.**—The Scotch papers report that, in view of the prospects of an unfavourable harvest, a special meeting for prayer and humiliation was held on Sunday night in Newington Free Church, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. Begg, in addressing the meeting, expressed his conviction that the unseasonable weather was a judgment on account of national sins, among which he enumerated infidelity, the encouragement of Roman Catholicism by the Government, the relations which this nation maintained with certain foreign countries, Sabbath-breaking, and profane swearing.

**THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AT THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.**—The Rev. George Duncan lectured to the students of the Pastor's College last Friday afternoon, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon in the chair. There was a full attendance of the students and several others connected with the institution. The lecturer dealt with the scriptural aspect of the question, and showed that a State Church and enforcement of tithes by civil law are altogether contrary to the Word of God. The lecture was received with great enthusiasm. It was refreshing to see with what spirit and earnestness these young men entered into the points raised by the lecturer, and no doubt in after days they will take a firm stand on the great platform of religious equality.

**ANTI-CLERICAL LEGISLATION IN LUXEMBOURG.**—In consequence of the excesses of the Roman Catholic clergy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Grand Ducal Government has proposed to the Chamber to revise Paragraph 268 of the Penal Code as follows:—"The ministers of religion who, in speeches pronounced or in writings read out in the exercise of their functions, and in a public assembly, or in any writing containing pastoral instructions, in whatever form it may be, may have criticised or censured the Government, a law, or Regal Grand Ducal decree, or any other act of the public authority, will be punished with imprisonment of from one week to three months, or a fine of from twenty-six to five hundred francs." The Bishop of Luxembourg has issued a long protest against this project of law.

**MEMORIAL OF JOHN KNOX.**—The committee who are promoting a monument of John Knox met in Edinburgh on Friday, the Rev. Dr. Chrystal, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in the chair, and afterwards visited the studio of Mr. D. W. Stevenson, A.R.S.A., in Castle-terrace, where they inspected a model design, which they approved, and commissioned Mr. Stevenson to execute the work if funds admit. Figures of Patrick Hamilton, George Wishart, George Buchanan, and Andrew Melville are to be placed at the four corners of the pedestal. The place selected for the monument is in the square to the west of St. Giles's Church, facing the High-street. It is estimated that the cost of the monument will not exceed 2,000*l.*, and over 500*l.* has already been subscribed. An engraving of the model, with subscription schedules, is to be issued by the committee. Mr. Stevenson's design (says the *Edinburgh Daily Review*) is most happily conceived. The Reformer, wearing his Geneva cap and gown, is in the attitude of preaching, with his finger pointing towards an open Bible resting on a desk fashioned in the style of the period. The preacher's countenance exhibits a combination of force and earnestness, while the pose of the figure denotes physical energy and strong determination. Should the design be carried out in its entirety there can be no doubt that the monument will prove one of the most attractive in the city.

**SALE OF CHURCH LIVINGS.**—Queen Victoria, as supreme head of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland, gave her *imprimatur* a few years ago to a measure for the abolition of the patronage of Church livings in her dominions north of the Tweed. Her Majesty, as supreme head of the prelatic Church established in England and the Isle of Wight, and as a noble woman who takes a close and neighbourly interest in the affairs of those who are immediately about her Court, is probably at the present moment unpleasantly cognisant of the scandal of the sale of patronage at the gates of one of her own estates. There appears in Thursday's *Times* an offer to the highest bidder of the next presentation to the rectory of Wootton, "beautifully situated," as the advertisement tells us, between Cowes and Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. Wootton is altogether a desirable place, which justifies all the praise the advertiser bestows upon it. There is a small, ancient church for the use of the people on Sundays, and there is a good modern residence for the parson all the year round. The tithes have been commuted at 111*l.*, which is not a large sum, but there is a charming pendicle to this stipend in a glebe extending to about 176 acres. To a man with an easy conscience and a long purse, who desires to enjoy the pleasures of this life, and possibly earn the occasional privilege of royal countenance, consistently with the manifestation of a dilettante interest in eternal things, the modern residence

and extensive glebe of Wootton offers excellent attractions, and the next presentation to the living ought to fetch a long price in the market. The duties are probably light, since the population numbers only eighty.—*Daily Review*.

**THE BURIALS QUESTION IN THE ISLE OF MAN.**—Whilst the House of Commons is vainly trying to settle the Burials question by means of compromises which satisfy nobody, the people of the Isle of Man are taking up the subject in a spirit which promises the best results. A meeting of the parishioners of Bradden—the most important ecclesiastical district in the island—has just been held to consider certain questions in connection with the cemetery, and the present provision for interments. At this meeting, which was attended by the chief insular judge (Sir W. L. Drinkwater), several members of the House of Keys, magistrates, the Vicar of Bradden, and other influential representatives of public opinion, the whole question of the right of Nonconformists to conduct their own services in the churchyard was opened up for discussion, and it was unanimously agreed that "any legislation with a view of supplying additional burying-ground shall be based upon the principle of Nonconformists being permitted to be buried according to the respective religious rites of those bodies to which they belong, and by their own ministers." This expression of opinion, coming from such an influential quarter, will have great weight with the House of Keys in their approaching consideration of the bill dealing with the subject, so that before long the Manx Legislature will have settled the question upon the only basis on which satisfaction is possible, namely, by conceding to Nonconformists the right to bury their dead in their own way.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

**EXTRAORDINARY CLERICAL PROTEST.**—At Bordesley Church, near Birmingham, on Sunday morning, the following protest was read by the vicar, the Rev. W. Enraght, from the altar, after the Nicene Creed:—"In the name of God, Amen.—I, Richard William Enraght, parish priest of this church and parish of the Holy Trinity, Bordesley, a steward of the mysteries of God, and therefore bound to protect the altar of God from profanation, having understood, by the admission of one of the parties concerned, that the Holy Sacrament has been secretly carried out of this church under the pretence of communicating, and carried about a public law court in London, exposed to common gaze and disparaging remarks, do hereby, in the presence of God and of this congregation, utter this my solemn declaration, protest, and warning:—I declare that I deplore with the deepest sorrow the occurrence of such profanation. But having for more than a year past had reason to expect the possibility of its occurrence, I have been especially careful to observe the conduct of persons approaching the altar of whose good faith I was not assured; and I cannot therefore feel that it has occurred through want of vigilance on my part. I protest solemnly that such an occurrence is an outrage against God, His Church, and Christianity; is reprobated by every reverent mind, and ought not to be allowed to go unpunished. And I warn all concerned of the sore judgment hanging over the heads of those who knowingly profane the Holy Sacrament, counting it a common thing, not discerning the Lord's body, and guilty of the body and blood of the Lord. This, my solemn declaration, protest, and warning, I hereby put forth in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. And may God, of His mercy, bring all concerned to a better mind. Amen."

**THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—A supplementary bazaar in aid of the building fund of St. Columba Church, Oban, was opened there on Tuesday week by Colonel Malcolm, younger, of Poltalloch. His Grace the Duke of Argyll, who had arrived the previous evening in his steam-yacht *Columba*, was also present, and made a speech of considerable length. Referring to the present depression of trade, he remarked that it was not confined to our own borders, but extended over the whole of the European and American continents. His grace, in the course of his remarks, touched upon the state of trade and agriculture in America, and gave some of his own experiences gained in his recent tour in that country. A bazaar, he said, was not a heroic mode by which to raise money for Church purposes, and he held that those who benefited from Church ministrations should be the parties who should contribute most for the maintenance of these ministrations. Preaching he regarded as the least work of the minister. If the Church of Scotland was to maintain her place and not lose her position in the land, it would be because her clergy did not go among their people as well as preach to them on Sundays. A movement was going on for greater liberty of worship in the Presbyterian churches. Thirty years ago he published a book, in which he stated that, without giving up extempore prayer, he would like in addition a short liturgy. To-day he held that opinion more strongly than ever. The service in the Presbyterian churches should also be improved, and rendered as attractive as possible. The General Assembly, he trusted, would, in its legislation, take into account the special wish of the people for more liberty of worship in the Church, and thus increase its strength. The Rev. Dr. Story, Roseneath, said if the development of such a ritual as the duke had referred to went on in Oban beyond the sympathies of the people, they were fortunate in possessing in the neighbourhood, as he had learned from the man who knew best about it, the best English service in Scotland, and one fit to preach both Liberalism and Ritualism out of any man's head. (Laughter.) The

sales were then proceeded with. Both the Duke of Argyll and Colonel Malcolm were extensive purchasers.

**"CHURCH-RATES IN DISGUISE."**—Mr. Osborne Morgan, on the occasion of laying the memorial stone of a Wesleyan chapel at Abergele, on Friday last, referred to Mr. Marten's recent Interments Act, which he characterised as an attempt to revive Church-rates in disguise. A bill had been smuggled through the House of Commons under the specious title of a Public Health Act Amendment Bill, ostensibly for the purpose of enabling the sanitary authority in each parish to provide cemeteries in places where they were required in the interests of the public health. Nothing could be more admirable than such an object, and it had of course recommended itself to sanitary reformers on both sides of the House. No sooner, however, had the Act been passed than it appeared that the real purpose of the Government in supporting it was to checkmate an agitation which for many years had been going on to throw open parish churchyards to Nonconformist ministers. That this was so appeared clearly from a circular issued two days ago from the Local Government Board, which invited, and, indeed, required, the sanitary authorities in each parish, irrespectively of sanitary considerations, to apply the Act "wherever it might be expedient to provide, in accordance with the policy of the Burial Acts, a cemetery in which persons of different creeds might be buried with their own religious rites." But, as sometimes happened in such cases, this clever little trick was spoilt by one unlucky step. In their hurry to get the bill through Parliament its framers had altogether forgotten to provide for the parson's burial fees. In order to appease the outcry which this unfortunate omission had caused, it was found necessary to fall back upon the provisions of an old Act called the Cemeteries Act, passed long before the abolition of Church-rates, which required that a salaried chaplain should be appointed to officiate in each cemetery—"the appointment and salary to be subject to the approval of the bishop"; and in the circular to which he had referred the appointment of such a salaried chaplain was actually treated as an essential part of the late Act. Now just let them see how that would work. The salary of the chaplain, like the cost of maintaining the cemetery, would of course be drawn from the rates, or from money borrowed on the security of the rates—indeed there was no other source from which it could be derived. The result would be that wherever these new-fangled cemeteries were constructed the clergyman would be paid, not, as at present, by fees paid for services actually required and rendered, but by rates levied upon Churchmen and Nonconformists alike, quite irrespectively of the duties which he was called upon to perform. Now, what was this but the revival of Church-rates in its most obnoxious form? That such a stratagem should succeed was of course absurd, and the Act will probably remain a dead letter; but the attempt was instructive, because it showed to what petty shifts the Government and their supporters had been driven in their desperate efforts to close the door of the national churchyards against Nonconformist ministers.

**BROAD CHURCH IN GERMANY.**—The event of the day in Berlin is the utterly unexpected nomination of the Hofprediger Stocker, the founder and orator of the German "Christian Socialists," as the General Superintendent of the ecclesiastical province of Prussia. As this is the highest churchly dignity of the Established Church of Prussia, the appointment has been viewed with surprise and alarm by the old Conservative clergy. The court preachers Baur and Kogel refused some time since to acknowledge Stocker as a clerical brother, on account of the demagogic character, as they put it, of his public teaching, and the revolutionary theories which he had unfolded before great crowds of working people, delivered though they are in severely strict Biblical language. The seat of Stocker's future activity will be placed at Königsberg, and the staid old Berlin clergy are glad to get him out of their midst. It should be explained that a general superintendent, in the Lutheran system, answers in a certain degree to an archbishop in the Catholic system.—*Echo*.

**WHAT DR. TALMAGE COST SOUTHEAST.**—The *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"A denial was recently put forth that Dr. Talmage had received 1,000*l.* for the delivery of eleven lectures in different towns. We know nothing of that matter, but we have heard on the best authority what was paid for the lecture which Dr. Talmage delivered last Thursday evening at the Portland Hall, and how much the committee have lost by the transaction. Dr. Talmage would not lecture for less than 100*l.*, and 10*l.* was demanded by way of a deposit and duly paid. On the afternoon of the lecture the agent in advance, as we suppose he may be called, requested the 90*l.* balance to be at once paid down. It was represented that the committee had not this amount in hand, and that it would be inconvenient to comply so promptly with the request, when the agent replied to the effect that in that case Dr. Talmage would take the 6.45 train to Brighton. Of course, after this the 90*l.* was procured and duly handed over. As the total receipts did not exceed 60*l.*, while the other expenses connected with the lecture amounted to about 20*l.*, the committee lost altogether 60*l.* by their too enterprising spirit. After the lecture the facts of the case were stated to Dr. Talmage himself, who promised to communicate with the committee, but up to the present time he has not done so."



## Religious and Denominational News.

The total amount promised to the Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving Fund up to last week was over 172,000*l*.

The Rev. Thomas Smith, governor of Elmfield College, York, died after a brief illness on Saturday. He had been in the Primitive Methodist ministry many years, and governor of the college twelve years. His successor is the Rev. Robert Smith, Redhill, Surrey.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL is expected to arrive in London at the close of this or early next week. His trip to Switzerland has benefited him, and he has now regained his usual health. It is his intention to preach at Christ Church, Kennington-road, on Sunday, the 14th inst.

BAPTIST UNION.—The autumnal session of the Baptist Union will be held at Glasgow, commencing with Oct. 6. Mr. Spurgeon has promised to be present. It will be seen that Messrs. Cook and Son offer special advantages to those who may be attending these meetings for visiting the Highland and lake districts of Scotland.

SERMON BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The *Perthshire Courier* says the Lord Chancellor, on Sunday evening last, addressed a meeting of people from the surrounding neighbourhood at Dunira House. Taking for his text Deut. xii. 10, his lordship delivered "a very pointed and thoroughly gospel address, which was listened to with marked attention."

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.—The Spanish Government having repudiated the action of the late Governor of the island of Fernando Po in banishing the Rev. W. Holland, that gentleman embarked on Monday at Liverpool for the purpose of resuming his labours in the island. The Rev. W. B. Luddington and his wife left for the same place on July 19, being his third appointment to Africa.

PRESENTATION TO A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Canon Harvey having been rector of Hornsey for fifty years, a subscription was set on foot amongst present and past parishioners, and on Saturday night the presentation took place at the Rectory. Nonconformists, Churchmen, rich and poor alike, joined in the movement, and 300 persons subscribed to the fund, Canon Harvey's catholicity being well known. Mr. Churchwarden Robins, who read the address, handed a cheque for 1,000*l*. to Mr. Harvey, and a diamond ring to Mrs. Harvey. The rev. gentleman acknowledged the same in suitable words.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The seventh General Conference of Christians of all Nations, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, is being held this week at Basle. On Sunday evening there was a reception of members in the great hall of the Vereinshaus, and on Monday the conference began under the presidency of M. Charles Sarasin, ex-Councillor of State. On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, of London, preached from the words, "We, being many, are one body," and other sermons were delivered during the afternoon. There were more than 1,000 members and delegates reported.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF WALES.—The Congregational Union of Wales met at Liverpool on Thursday. The Rev. David Roberts, of Wrexham, was elected president for the ensuing year. A resolution was passed expressing a hope that members of Parliament would support the motion for a measure on Sunday-closing applying exclusively to Wales. A resolution was also passed expressing total want of confidence in the capacity of the present Government to guide the affairs of the country, and appealing to the friends of religious equality and social improvement to secure in the coming election such a majority as would place the power in the hands of a Liberal Government.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AND THE POLICE.—A conference of open-air preachers was held on Friday evening under the auspices of the North London Auxiliary of the Open-air Mission, in the Conference Hall, Mildmay Park. Mr. G. Kirkham, the travelling secretary of the mission, occupied the chair, and in reply to a question as to what was the law respecting open-air preaching, said that the understood but probably unwritten law was twofold. If an obstruction was caused, a policeman had power to remove the obstruction, whatever it might be. If a householder complained that open-air preaching was a nuisance to him, the police were bound to take steps to secure its removal, whether they thought it a nuisance or not. But upon such cases, magistrates' decisions were so uncertain and conflicting that it would take, perhaps, half-a-dozen lawyers together to find out what the law was. The decision was that bell-ringing was unlawful; but that law was broken every day. In another case, the magistrate said that as the preachers themselves did not obstruct the thoroughfare, it was the duty of the policemen to see that the crowd did not cause an obstruction. A picture had been taken as an illustration of the point. A picture in a shop window might cause a crowd to assemble; but if obstruction were caused, the crowd were removed, not the picture. As a rule, open-air preachers had better never resist the police. If they thought themselves unjustly treated, they should go to the headquarters of the police or of the mission, who would take up the grievance. His own conviction was that a conference on the subject, to last all day, was desirable.

## Correspondence.

## DRIFTING—WHITHER AND TO WHAT?

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Now that we are emerging from the smoke and noise of our recent inglorious battle-fields, it may be well to stand still for a moment and see whereabouts we are. I do not know how the general outlook—political, social, and religious—appears to others, but from my own standpoint the prevailing impression is of a general drifting. I often listen to a jaunty optimism which seeks to persuade everyone that all is for the best, but on analysing it, I usually find that it proceeds from one of the lucky few who, through brewing beer, or publishing nonsense, or preaching pious burlesque, has succeeded in making himself so abundantly comfortable that everything about him seems to wear a roseate hue. Outside these little preserves, the prevailing hue is anything but roseate. Politically, it is extremely difficult to determine our latitude. A man in whom no one seems to believe continues to lord it over us, backed up by the unseen, but most potent, power of the Throne. Flunkeyism is in *excelsis*, and well-to-doism swings its censor before him. Harassed interests feel at rest, pocketing complacently the worthless I.O.U.'s with which they have been bribed into a quiescent state.

Meanwhile, from the Liberal camp issues only a most uncertain sound. Iteration and reiteration of Tory shortcomings is the staple ingredient of our leaders' harangues, dished up with some of the wasted manna of a past experience. No one seems to rise to the real heights of the occasion, and nothing is before the country calculated to terminate the heavy political sleep. Once upon a time the working men of England gave promise of political power, but beer and tobacco and the hope of better things some day from the Tories appear to have stopped their mouths as effectually as the huge pieces of horseflesh do the mouths of the roaring animals at the Zoo. The truth would appear to be just this—the programme of political progress is worked out, and it is no longer possible to raise a rallying cry. And yet there is a State Church in existence with all its flagrant injustices to one-half of the English nation who are without its fold; an antiquated system of land-laws in force, which but for Free Trade would involve the country in semi-starvation, and which is actually involving multitudes in social destruction; an army and navy expenditure of nearly a million pounds sterling a week; and hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who have no more voice in political affairs than the inhabitants of China have in the proceedings at Peking. Verily there should be materials here for the making of a party of progress. The hour is come, but where is the man?

Socially, the drifting is somewhat appalling. Vast multitudes are clearly descending from comfort to penury. The development of the co-operative store system of trade is seriously injuring all the small traders, and the low prices of produce, combined with the increasing cost of production, is ruining all the small farmers. Never was cry more dismal than that which ascends from the rural districts. A singularly unpropitious season has proved the last straw on the camel's back. Happily the door of emigration stands wide open, and many who never before seriously faced the question of "expatriation" are now anxiously inquiring as to the best quarter of the globe towards which they should bend their steps.

Religiously, too, we seem all adrift. Our scientists have so persistently assured us that our religious hopes are, for the most part, sheer delusion that vast multitudes among us are coming apparently to believe it. A believer in old-fashioned truths begins to feel himself a sort of anachronism in society. The God in whom he has all his life trusted, and whose favour has been his supreme aspiration, has become obsolete. His faith is the laughingstock of the schools, and the grand old Book which has been his light in darkness, his comfort in affliction, and his directory from youth, is relegated to the limbo of exploded absurdities. The drifting is appalling!

The question is—What becomes us in view of it all? Are we to lose our faith in the Divine beneficence? Is a dreary materialism to swamp everything? Must political charlatany ever prevail? Are the heretofore potent forces of the Unseen to be henceforth dispensed with? Is principle a myth, and the final residuum of the heroic struggles of the past a mere voiceless obesity with the inscription on its brazen forehead—"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die"?

What are our "Young Men's Christian Associations" doing? Speculating in Yankee religious clap-trap. Where is the redemption promised us by some four foremost ministers from the Moody and Sankey *furor*? How about the Jubilee Singers? Where is Pearsall Smith? What of Dr. Talmage and his smart business agent? Alas! These questions suggest our whereabouts. We are undone by sensationalism. Are the old processes by which noble characters were built up to be superseded by certain hop-skip-and-jump ones?

As I listened yesterday to the quiet earnestness of the son of the late saintly James Rowland, I realised as I had hardly before done what was our great need of to-day. We want a truer, nobler, higher-pitched family religious life. It is hardly too much to say that but for the well-trained descendants of the Rowlands of the past, who exist as a veritable salt in our midst, Evangelicalism would soon be a thing of the past.

A. C.

Clapham, Sept. 1, 1879.

## THE LATE SIR GEORGE STEPHEN.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The late Sir G. Stephen was a good friend of education in the locality in which he resided in Bucks. As a scholar in the British School at Princes Risborough, I, in common with others, received a Bible, given by the deceased gentleman. I also remember with pleasure going to his residence, "Collins," at Loosley Row, where he invited and entertained the whole school on one occasion.—Yours truly,

Berkhamstead, Sept. 1.

J. LOOSLEY.

## THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the attempts that are being made to invalidate the sacredness of the Sabbath and reduce the first, or Lord's Day, to the miserable condition of a Continental Sunday. The running of excursion trains, the opening of libraries, art galleries, and museums, are all intended to dissipate the sacredness of the day and make it one of work or pleasure.

Might I suggest that it would be well for our ministers and Sunday-school teachers to give the subject greater and more constant attention, instilling into the minds of our people and their children a due regard for a day which has been held sacred from the foundation of the world. That it is necessary that our ministers and Sunday-school superintendents should take up the subject seriously, permit me to give the following fact, which shows how the disregard of the day is stealing into our families. Not long ago, calling upon a deacon, I found his daughter, herself a member of the church and a Sunday-school teacher, to my amazement reading one of Charles Dickens's novels. Not referring to it, for anyone might do that, but reading it for amusement!

Who will say, if the reading of such a book be allowable, why games of cricket and lawn-tennis should not be allowed with quite as much, if not more, reason? At one time there might have been some excuse for such a breaking of the Tenth Commandment; but now, with such a number of admirably-written books with a directly religious tendency, where is the reason for the reading of truly weekday literature?

If people called religious will read popular novels, Scott's poems, Macaulay's History, or any other merely secular works on the Lord's Day, what possible or valid objection can we make to Sunday excursion trains, healthy indoor and outdoor games, museums, exhibitions, and all the recreations of a Continental Sunday?

One of the most miserable Sundays I ever spent in my life was upon the beautiful shores of the Lake of Geneva. We were in a noble hotel with marble floors and walls and pillars. The garden was decked with the loveliest of flowers. The fishes danced in the clear waters of Lake Lemman, and in the evening the grounds were illuminated with a brilliant display of coloured lanterns. But all day long I pined for my Sabbath services and engagements, and hoped and trusted that the English Lord's Day would never degenerate into the tinsel gaiety and unhealthy excitement of a Continental Sunday.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

J. A. CLAPHAM.

Bradford, August 19, 1879.

[We have no objection to insert this letter, though it seems to us hardly couched in a form likely to further the writer's object. We had thought



that the idea of any close analogy between the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian day of rest was nearly discarded, beyond that of both being a day for the cessation of labour. It is not mere external observance that makes a day "sacred." Sunday is only "sacred" to those who avail themselves of it as an opportunity for spiritual improvement and refreshment, and in that sense its "observance" must necessarily be a matter of choice, not a legal obligation.—*Ed. Noncon.*

#### DEATH OF SIR ROWLAND HILL.

Sir Rowland Hill died at his residence at Hampstead on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27. He had been in failing health for some time past, and his condition became critical about a week ago. Sir Rowland was the son of Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster, near Birmingham, and was born in 1795. He was, consequently, in his eighty-fourth year. Sir Rowland is best known as the author of the penny postal system. In a lengthened obituary notice the *Times* gives full particulars of Sir Rowland Hill's early life, of his remarkable school experiences, and an interesting account of the incidents attending his great reform, the obstacles he met with, and his final success. After living at Birmingham till he was more than thirty, he removed to the neighbourhood of London, where, with the aid of one of his brothers, he established a branch school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham. But by this time his health, which had always been delicate, began to give way, and at last broke down. He had certainly tried it ever since childhood by the severest and most prolonged labour. His means were very small, but he did not hesitate to give up his business in the full conviction that with the powers he knew he had he was as certain of success in some other path as a man could be. He had long been known to many leading men among the advanced Liberal party, not only by his work as a schoolmaster, but also as an eager advocate of political and social reform. He and his family had been in the front rank among the men of Birmingham in the great Reform Bill agitation. He had assisted in founding the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He had published a plan for the gradual extinction of pauperism and for the diminution of crime. Shortly after his retirement from the school an association was formed for the colonisation of South Australia on the plan of Mr. E. G. Wakefield. In this association Rowland took an active part, and when the Act was carried through Parliament and the Commission was appointed he was named secretary. He held this post for four years and discharged the duties with conspicuous success. No sooner did he find that his duties in the Australian office allowed him some leisure than he began to give up all his spare time to the invention of a printing machine. In this he was aided by his second brother, Edwin, who was also an excellent mechanist. This machine never came into general use, and yet it is not too much to say that some of the most ingenious of his contrivances have been commonly adopted. It was while he was still labouring to improve his press that he began to interest himself in postal matters.

It is not needful to dwell at any length on the state of the Post Office before Rowland Hill reformed it. Its charges were high and arbitrary, and its services were limited and irregular. There were districts larger than the county of Middlesex in which the postman never set foot. For the 11,000 parishes of England and Wales there were only 3,000 post offices. A single letter from London to Edinburgh was charged 1s. 1d. If it contained the smallest enclosure—a receipt, for instance—it was charged the double, 2s. 3d. Weight was not taken into account. Two separate pieces of tissue paper sent in one enclosure would have been charged twice as much as the heaviest letter that was written on a single sheet. The upper classes, through the right of franking which was enjoyed by every member of Parliament, had to a great extent their letters carried free of charge. The traders by the help of illicit means of conveyance were often able to evade the heavy tax. The poor man alone was helpless. He could not afford to use the Post Office. He had no other means of sending a letter. So when his son or daughter went forth into the wide world to seek for work, the father received no tidings of the child, the child none of the father. Under such a system as this the postal revenue had remained absolutely stationary for twenty years. In the year 1835 the general revenue of the country showed a large surplus. Rowland Hill began to speculate how it might best be employed.

He owed nothing to chance, but his discovery was the result obtained by long and most laborious investigations and calculations. He always looked back upon the boldness of speculation which he owed to his father, the constant habit of close reasoning which was the delight of his whole family, and the severe training of the first part of his life as the real sources of his great invention. He was never inside a post office, and so never had a chance of seeing the actual working of the system till his plan was carried. He derived all his knowledge of the service from Parliamentary reports, and from them alone. He found it most difficult to obtain accurate statistics. The Postmaster-General at one time had stated that the annual number of chargeable letters was 170,000,000. At another time he fixed it at only 42,000,000. Rowland Hill

contrived, however, to arrive at a close approximation to the truth, and so was able to make his great discovery that the actual cost of conveying a letter from London to Edinburgh was not more than the thirty-sixth part of a penny. He discovered therefore that the cost of conveyance was so insignificant that a uniform rate could not only be established, but was "absolutely fairer than any other." He soon found out, moreover, that the working of the Post Office was most faulty, and he formed large and bold plans for its thorough reorganisation. In the year 1837 he published his plan in a pamphlet headed "Post Office Reforms." It was treated with scorn by the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, but quickly roused the interest of the public. Associations were formed to carry it through, and petitions to Parliament in its favour soon began to pour in. Lord Brougham presented one from the Corporation of London. In the spring of 1838 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the plan. It sat throughout the session. Uniformity of postage was carried only by the casting vote of the chairman, that earnest postal reformer the late Mr. Wallace. A twopenny rate of postage was recommended. The Ministry still seemed indisposed to adopt the plan, but the country was now thoroughly in earnest. The Press took up the matter strongly. The Post Office did, indeed, show some signs of being moved. The postage between London and Keswick was brought down from 1s. 1d. to 1s. The amount of reduction, as it was pointed out at the time, was not to a penny, but by a penny. However, in May, 1838, a deputation, in which were to be seen 150 members of Parliament, all supporters of Government, waited upon the Premier, Lord Melbourne. The Government yielded, and penny postage was carried. It came into effect on January 10, 1840—a day on which, so long as his health lasted, the great postal reformer loved to gather his friends around him.

The plan was carried, but it remained for it to be carried out. The whole postal service required a thorough and radical reorganisation. Rowland Hill knew that he, and he alone, was fit for the task. The Government offered to engage him for the space of two years, in which time they thought he might well complete his task, and they offered to pay him 500*l.* a year for his services. For this magnificent salary he was to give them the whole of his time. At the end of two years he was to be turned adrift. The offer was indignantly declined. But he, in his turn, told the Minister that rather than see his plan spoilt, he would readily work for the public without any salary at all. The Government was ashamed, and offered him 1,500*l.* a year. Nevertheless, he was to hold his post for two years only, and he was to be in the Treasury, not in the Post Office. From the Treasury he had, as best he could, to force his plan on the unwilling officials of St. Martin's-le-Grand, who, almost to a man, were convinced that it must fail, and resolved that it should. His position was most trying and most painful. He had next to no power given him. He could only recommend, but not order, and yet the outside public naturally looked to him for the great reforms which they eagerly expected. Nevertheless, he managed to make some great improvements. His position seemed about to become more secure. His two years of service were at an end, but he was still retained in office. No doubt his appointment would soon have been made permanent, but the Whigs were thrown out and Sir Robert Peel came into power. He was informed that his further assistance would be dispensed with. Without reward of any kind he was dismissed from the public service. The country did not view this shameful treatment with calmness. A national testimonial was raised, and at a public dinner he was presented with a cheque for 13,000*l.* He was not long without employment. He became first a director and then chairman of the London and Brighton Railway. Under his chairmanship, and chiefly, we believe, on his recommendation, the first excursion train and the first express train were run. In 1846, when the Whigs returned to power, the wrong that had been done him by Government was in part remedied and he was offered an appointment within the Post Office itself. He was, however, to be, not the secretary to the Post Office, but the secretary to the Postmaster-General. There was still to be a double government. The old officials were to be left with their powers undiminished, and the new reformer was to push his plans through their opposition as best he could. He hesitated, as well he might, to accept such a post, but at last he undertook it with a mind full of sore misgivings. It was not till the year 1854, fourteen years after penny postage had been established, that by his appointment as sole secretary he was really free to carry out his plans. He was for the most part fortunate in his Postmasters-General. He often spoke of the happy succession by which he served under such men as Lords Clanricarde, Canning, Colchester, Elgin, and the Duke of Argyll. Supported by them, but constantly thwarted by some of the old permanent officials, he carried out as fast as he could his great schemes of reorganisation. Almost every branch of the service was examined and new-modelled. The Queen showed her sense of Rowland Hill's services by conferring on him the honour of a K.C.B. Unhappily for Sir Rowland, in the same year that he received this distinction, the Postmaster-General, Lord Elgin, was appointed Governor-General of India. Sir Rowland was not fortunate enough to secure the confidence of the new Postmaster-General, the late Lord Stanley of Alderley. The difference between them was chiefly on

the great question of promotion by merit. Sir Rowland, with the hearty approval and support of his previous chiefs, had, to a large extent, succeeded in doing away with the system of patronage and had brought promotion by merit into full play. To carry this into effect certain rules had been established, which for some years were acted on with the utmost strictness. These rules the new Postmaster-General began steadily to set aside. The secretary appealed to the Treasury, but appealed in vain. Finding that his advice was set at naught and his plans upset, feeling, too, that owing to his years and his falling strength he was no longer able to make a fight for it, as he would have done when in the full vigour of manhood, he sent in his resignation. Her Majesty sent a gracious message to the House of Commons, recommending the House to concur in enabling her to grant Sir Rowland Hill the sum of 20,000*l.* Lord Palmerston moved the grant, which was carried without a division. In addition, his full salary of 2,000*l.* per annum was awarded to him for life. He was often in after years heard to say, with a smile, that in the days of his youth he had eagerly denounced all titles and all pensions, little thinking that he should himself live to receive both one and the other. Additional honours were conferred on him. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. The University of Oxford gave him the degree of D.C.L., and but a few short weeks before his death the Corporation of the first city in the world presented him with its freedom. The old man was deeply touched by this final honour. The tears streamed down his venerable face as the gold box containing the resolution of the Court of Common Council was handed to him, and he was scarcely able to utter a word, so deeply touched was he by this last tribute from his countrymen. His answer to the deputation had to be read by his son.

It is not easy to give any clear notion of the results of his great scheme. We can state that about 106 millions of chargeable letters and newspapers were sent through the Post Office in 1839, and that 1,478 millions were sent last year. But the mind cannot grasp such numbers as these. Something more is understood when we are told that in 1839 the average number of letters per head was three and that last year it was thirty-two. If, however, we would rightly understand all that he has done for his fellow-men, we must remember that every civilised country in the world has more or less adopted his plan; that communication has been made so certain, so rapid, and so cheap that the distant traveller, the emigrant—nay, even the exile—feels that those whom he has left behind him in his old home are in one way still very near to him. Sir Rowland Hill has, indeed, done almost more than any other single man to bind the nations together and to make the whole world kin. He was married in 1827 to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pearson, of Wolverhampton, by whom he had four children—one son and three daughters.

It is announced that Dean Stanley has given his consent to the remains of the late Sir Rowland Hill being interred in Westminster Abbey. The funeral will take place to-morrow. The procession will leave Bertram House, Hampstead, at twelve o'clock. Mr. Gladstone is one of those expected to accompany the remains to the Abbey. Dean Stanley will not be able to return to London in time to officiate at the funeral. The ceremony will therefore be performed by Canon Duckworth, the canon in residence. The site for the grave is in the north aisle of the chancel in St. Paul's Chapel, the position being to the immediate west of the tomb of James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine. No interment has taken place in St. Paul's Chapel in modern times. An interesting discovery has been made by the workmen employed opening the grave. They have unearthed the half of a coffin cut in two longitudinally, and which is supposed to have contained the body of a monk buried during Henry VIII's reign.

#### DR. PYE SMITH ON VIVISECTION.

(From the Spectator.)

Dr. Pye Smith intended to hit hard in his address to the Biological Section of the British Association, and Dr. Pye Smith is a man of the very highest ability, who generally succeeds in doing what he intends. But in whichever class of the opponents of vivisection he may happen to place us, those who have a "vulgar dislike for what is not obviously and immediately useful," those who are actuated by sentiment which is "a degradation of a just feeling," or those who have a rooted "aversion to the methods and results of science," we cannot say that his blows really find us at all. Assuredly we cannot claim to belong to the class of "booby peers" who, when they feared the destruction of valuable property of their own, were eager to have carried out at the public expense any vivisection, painful or otherwise, which might save their pockets; we are not conscious of any vulgar utilitarianism; we never feel anything but gratitude to "the methods and results of science"; and if the sentiment by which we have been animated is the degradation of one which, as controlled by reason, would approve of scientific torture, all we can say is, that after many years of painful and anxious attention to the subject, we believe Dr. Pye Smith's state of sentiment to be the one in fault, and not our own.

But as assertion is not argument, let us state briefly, and in the simplest and most passionless



form, what we understand Dr. Pye Smith's and Professor St. George Mivart's position to be, and where we conceive it to be utterly untenable. They hold, then, that man, as a sensitive creature, stands in a position so utterly different from that of any other being as a sensitive creature, that while it would be wicked to experiment for science by deliberately inflicting pangs on a human being, it is praiseworthy to do so, with any sufficiently probable beneficent end in view, on any animal lower than man. We assume that they would reprobate such experiments on man, because they never venture to say the contrary; and as they are well aware that this is one of the critical points of the case—our whole contention being that animals, as sensitive beings, should be dealt with, *mutatis mutandis*, on the same principles on which we dealt with human sufferers—we believe that men so candid would declare the contrary, if they meant it. We do not know how far they are prepared to justify M. Paul Bert's horrible experiment on a dog under curare—the experiment, we mean, published in the records of the English Commission on Vivisection. But we are quite sure that they would justify Professor Rutherford's three series of experiments on dogs under curare, made for the purpose of measuring the effects of certain drugs on the secretion of bile, because Dr. Pye Smith went out of his way to express his gratitude to all the English experimental physiologists who might happen to be present, and Professor Mivart seconded him in all that he said. We understand, then, their position to be this—that for the sake of alleviating human pain and increasing the well-being of man, any amount of torture which scientific estimates justify as likely to bear sufficient fruit, with any amount of reiteration and verification needful to apply the principle of averages to the results yielded, may and ought to be inflicted by high-minded physiologists on the highest of our fellow-creatures in the world below the human, and that the interference of Government to prevent such excesses as the laboratories of France and Germany illustrate, is an unjustifiable and insulting interference.

Well, if that be Dr. Pye Smith's and Professor Mivart's position—and we have endeavoured to define it as precisely as we can—what we wish to point out is this—that their principle justifies, in the abstract at least, what Professor Ray Lankester assured the public that he wanted in the concrete, a constantly increasing number of physiological experiments made on living and frequently on sensitive animals, experiments multiplying in number in proportion as the physiological problems of the day multiply and become more difficult. This claim is one which, if conceded now, it will be very difficult ever to repudiate. The physiologists themselves tell us of the rapidly increasing number and complexity of the problems they have to solve. One of the reasons justifying their experiments is that with the increasing complexity of human diseases, a new and more powerful instrument than has hitherto been used is needed to find a remedy. So that really Professor Ray Lankester has all the logic on his side; if vivisection is to begin at all without any moral limit—without any but a scientific limit—on its scope—it will fill a constantly enlarging area, and be asked to find the reply to more and more complicated questions. Here is the first difference between this and "sport." Sport, involving unnecessary pain to the higher animals, has never claimed a very high moral position; and it is more and more shrinking back from the position it does claim. But vivisection does make the highest possible claim—the claim of representing science in its most disinterested and self-forgetful mood. The vivisector expects to be honoured for his painful duties, not to be excused for them. He claims the gratitude of the race, and if he is right, he ought to claim the gratitude of the race, not its excuses. If, then, Dr. Pye Smith and Professor Mivart are to be justified, we are asked to admit a claim of a very high moral kind, and one that involves the use of an instrument of inquiry declared to be of the greatest value, and of the very widest application, and the very essence of which is that animal pain is to weigh nothing in the comparison against the chance of assuaging human pain, or of increasing the horizon of human knowledge.

Now, how is it possible that such a principle can hold its ground? Why, pang for pang, is the pang of a creature of one species to reckon less than the pang of a creature of any other species? Mr. Mivart says the pangs are not equal—that if the pang is equal while it lasts, yet the higher nature suffers more by suffering in expectation and memory. Well, but make allowance for that—a great deal less allowance than Mr. Mivart wishes to make, for it is absolutely certain, to those who know the higher animals, that they suffer keenly both in expectation and memory—but make whatever fair allowance you will; and still it is possible, and too easy, of course, to inflict on the higher animals pangs of the keenest possible kind, amounting to terrible torture; and it is maintained that to inflict them with the purpose of discovering new truth and healing human suffering, is right, while to inflict them on men, even for the same purpose, is wrong. Why? Is there a reason conceivable that any one can expect to hold its ground in a day when science is more and more tending to bridge the gulf between man and the brutes—at least in their capacity for sensitive impressions? It is intelligible to say that the lesser amount of suffering—no matter on what beings inflicted—should be deliberately inflicted in order to ward off the greater amount of suffering. It

is intelligible to say that you should weigh the suffering inflicted against the suffering spared, strike the best balance you can, and then make the less purchase immunity from the greater. But then, unfortunately, the very first result of that principle would be to justify painful experiments on man himself, for these would be of far greater value in their results—of so much greater value that probably much fewer of them would serve the purpose of a vastly greater number on animals of a different type. But if you are not to weigh the amount of pain inflicted against the amount which you expect to save, but to count the suffering of a thousand organised beings of one type as less important than that of a single organised being of another type, your position is hopeless—you are sure to be driven from your ground. The very class who contend for these experiments also contend for the fundamental identity of our physique and even of our elementary emotions with those of the lower animals, whose suffering they want to make so light of. Has not a dog affections, gratitude, trustfulness? Is it not willing to die for those it loves? Is it conceivable that to torture such a creature can be right for any end for which it is wrong to inflict one-tenth part of the torture on a human being? The ground will never hold.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The Radnor Liberals on Saturday afternoon passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having received the report of the canvassing committee appointed for the purpose of making a close canvass in the Radnor Borough, which shows a majority of three-fourths of the voters in favour of the return of the Marquis of Hartington, resolve that it is the opinion of this meeting that the return of Lord Hartington be considered secured." Arrangements were come to as to the future Liberal candidate in case the noble lord should be returned for North-East Lancashire.

A communication has been received in Scarborough from Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P., stating that Mr. W. S. Caine, the gentleman who is spoken of as his colleague in any future Parliamentary election for the borough, is in no way connected with the recent failure for 150,000*l.* of Messrs. W. S. and N. Caine, iron merchants, of Dutton-street, Liverpool. The Mr. W. S. Caine referred to retired from the firm in 1877.

On Saturday evening a special meeting of the Lambeth Home Rule Association was held at their rooms, Park-road, Clapham, to consider the position of the Irish electors in view of a general election. Dr. McDonagh occupied the chair; and Mr. J. C. Howe, of the Home Rule Executive, also attended. After the consideration of the reports of the canvassers, from which it appeared that a little more than two thousand Irish voters had expressed readiness to support the policy of the association, on the suggestion of Mr. J. C. Howe, it was resolved to call a series of public meetings in the borough, and to invite from all the candidates before the constituency answers to the "Test Question" adopted by the Home Rule Convention on the 9th of August last.

In view of the approaching election, it has been arranged to hold a conference of representative Liberals from all the Scotch boroughs. The conference will meet at Glasgow on the 14th of October. In the evening of the same day a meeting of the Glasgow Liberal Association will be held in the City Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Tennant, M.P. At this meeting Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., has consented to deliver an address.

Mr. Bahr, the Liberal candidate for the representation of Preston, has promised that, while he could not recognise anything in the shape of a dismemberment of the British Empire, he will vote for an inquiry being made into the alleged grievances of the Home Rulers, and, as far as is consistent with the integrity of the British Empire, will remedy them if it is really ascertained that they have actual existence. Mr. Bahr does not favour disestablishment.

CONSERVATIVE FAGGOTS IN MIDLOTHIAN.—The assessor of Midlothian having issued his list of voters for the county, it is possible, says the *Scotsman*, to make up a pretty complete list of the Tory faggots. This list contains 195 names, the total number of voters on the roll being 3,263; that is to say, without any allowance for double entries and similar matters in the roll, the Tories have put on one fraudulent vote for every sixteen that are genuine. If allowance be made for double entries, &c., it will be found that the faggot voters are one in eleven or twelve of the constituency. It must be remembered that every one of these faggots will vote; for them no excuse for absence will be accepted, if alive. An analysis of the list shows that it contains the names of thirty-six writers to the signet and solicitors before the Supreme Courts, one Lord of the Session, two professors, fourteen learned advocates, a great many civil architects and civil engineers, two captains in the Royal Navy, one of whom qualifies in respect to a public-house in Dalkeith, and a Q.C., who, with a dozen other "faggots" resident in London and elsewhere, qualifies in regard to a certain farm in George Park. There are also several lords, including Lord Frederick S. Hamilton, Lord Ernest Hamilton, Lord Elcho, Lord Elcho's son, the Hon. H. R. Charteris, a provost, a bailie, a baronet, and two ministers, one being no less a distinguished personage than the Rev. Dr. Phin, ex-moderator of the General Assembly of the Established Church.

A peculiar feature of the list is that no less than forty persons qualify by fee duty payable by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. It has been arranged that Mr. Gladstone shall address three meetings in Midlothian towards the end of November.

SOUTH WALES.—The energy with which the Liberal campaign in South Wales is being conducted is not at all agreeable to the Conservative minority, which, through the influence of great land-owners, has hitherto contrived to return an undue proportion of members. In Breconshire, Mr. Maitland, the member who two or three years ago wrested the seat from the Tories, has just met with an enthusiastic reception in the county town, his audience being chiefly farmers from a distance. In Cardiganshire Mr. Lewis Pugh, accompanied by Mr. D. Davies, M.P., has just concluded a most successful series of meetings in all parts of the county, and the prospect of unseating Mr. Lloyd, the present Conservative member, becomes more hopeful every day. The word seems to have gone round in the Tory camp that, as far as it is possible, the enemy is to be hampered in the holding of meetings. Of course, interference by mobs is out of the question; the people are almost unanimous. The only way open is to refuse the use of buildings for meetings. Hence, when Mr. Pugh arrived at Lampeter he found that the Town Hall was closed against him, and had to content himself with a chapel. Now, it is one of the chief allegations against Welsh Dissent that it is too political, and does not hesitate to use its buildings for political purposes. The people are driven to use their chapels for political meetings, and then denounced for doing so. But the worst is yet to come. At Cardiff Mr. Reed addresses a great meeting in the open air, the Tories having forced him into the streets. The Town Hall is a very small building; the Drill Hall belongs to the Marquis of Bute, who sternly closes its doors to everything of which he does not approve. The Liberals had to fall back upon a large chapel, holding 1,500 people. The result was that the two Tory members of the Parish Assessment Committee met, and instructed the vestry clerk to notify the minister of the chapel that, if Mr. Reed held his meeting, then the building would be made liable for poor and other rates. Mr. Reed accordingly had to betake himself to the market-place. Such mean and pitiful tactics will, of course, only recoil upon their authors; but they serve to show that the apprehension of coming defeat is already filling the Tories of South Wales with anxiety.—*Echo*.

#### CAPTAIN CAREY.

Captain Carey had an interview on Wednesday with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the general commanding the southern district, who, under orders from the Horse Guards, communicated the details of the court-martial finding. It appears that the Court found him guilty of misbehaviour before the enemy, and sentenced him to be cashiered the service. For five reasons, however, they strongly recommended him to mercy. The principal of these reasons were the smallness of the escort, it being insufficiently armed, he having other duties besides the command of the escort, and Beddington's troops not being regular troops and therefore not subject to military discipline. Lord Chelmsford supported the recommendation, on account of Captain Carey having hitherto done his duty most satisfactorily, and owing to the suddenness of the attack. His lordship also thought that Captain Carey may have forgotten that he was in command of the escort, and, while admitting that he may have lost his head, did not consider him deficient in personal bravery. In reply to Captain Carey, Prince Edward expressed his conviction that he had not been guilty of cowardice.

Captain Carey has written a reply to the address from Plymouth, in which he says that from all ranks of the army in Zululand, and also during his journey through Natal, he received the most sincere kindness and sympathy; he has done nothing to be ashamed of; and he desires that a full account of the proceedings of the court-martial may be made public. He feels that his honour and character as a soldier and an English gentleman have now been vindicated. The *Times* says:—"We understand that Captain Carey has received numerous letters of sympathy and congratulation from France and from places in England. He expresses himself as very desirous of avoiding publicity; his sentiments, both as a soldier and a gentleman, causing him to shrink from it. He more particularly regrets that a letter of his intended for a religious paper only should have been reproduced in other journals. In writing it he never thought it would get beyond the publication in question."

Captain Carey has been granted three months' leave, at the expiration of which he will rejoin his regiment at Malta.

Captain Carey has lately received several letters of a threatening nature from different parts of the country. In one of them the writer expresses his intention of following Captain Carey and eventually killing him; another purports to come from the leader of a society formed for the purpose of taking Captain Carey's life. These communications have been handed over to Superintendent Williamson, at Scotland-yard. Captain Carey left London Monday morning for Brixham, travelling by the London and South-Western Railway. Before he left town he had an interview with Lord Chelmsford, who congratulated him on his acquittal.



**HACKNEY COLLEGE.**

SESSION 1879-80.

The INAUGURAL MEETING of the SESSION will be held at the COLLEGE, WELL STREET, HACKNEY, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10TH, when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. CLEMENT CLEMENCE, D.D., of Camberwell.

The Committee respectfully invite the attendance of Subscribers and other friends of the Institution. The company of Ladies is requested.

Tea will be provided at Six, and the Meeting will be held at Seven o'clock.

J. E. RICHARDS, } Secretaries.  
JOHN NUNN, }

N.B.—Applications for Supplies, on and after the 7th instant, to be made to Professor TURNER, at the College.

**BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.**

ANNUAL SERVICES, 1879.

The ADDRESS to the STUDENTS will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, at Twelve o'clock, in Broadmead Chapel, by the Rev. W. Sampson, of Folkestone. The Annual Meeting will be held afterwards in the Chapel, at Half-past One p.m.

There will be a Collation in the Schoolroom at Three p.m. Tickets, Three Shillings each.

Conference of former Students will be held Monday and Tuesday, September 8th and 9th.

Monday ... Prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday ... Conference, 10 a.m.

" ... Public-meeting, at Broadmead Chapel, at 7 p.m.

RICHARD GLOVER, Secretary.

**LECTURE** by DR. TALMAGE, AGRICULTURAL HALL, on "Midnight in New York," for Leeds Y.M.C.A., September 8th, at 7.30. Tickets 3s., 2s., and 1s. (which will also secure early admission to Dr. Talmage's service, September 7th, at 6.30) may be had at 165, Aldersgate-street; Burdakin's, 97, Upper-street, &c.—HY. THORNE, Secretary.

**AUTUMNAL MEETING of the BAPTIST UNION at GLASGOW, Oct. 6, 1879.**

For the interest and convenience of Ministers and Ladies and Gentlemen who may desire, in connection with their visit to the above meeting, to see some of the famed Highland and Lake Districts of Scotland, THOS. COOK and SON (Pioneers and Originators of Scottish Tours) have arranged a GRAND HIGHLAND TOUR, under personal management, for the week before the assemblage, and Mr. THOS. COOK proposes to accompany the party to places visited by him during the last thirty-two years more than 100 times.

Programmes can now be had on application, with stamp for postage, to THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, London.

**COOK'S PALESTINE and NILE TOURS.**—Messrs. THOS. COOK and SON'S arrangements for PALESTINE, &c., enable them to quote total and inclusive fares, and to issue tickets at the lowest cost, for one or more passengers to travel by any route at any time (during the season) to Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Syria, the Land of Moab, the Hauran, &c.

The first personally-conducted parties for the present season will leave London September 22, and during January, February, and March, 1880.

The Nile Steamers to First and Second Cataracts will leave Cairo fortnightly, commencing November 25. Thos. Cook and Son arrange for Dahabieh for private parties, and are the exclusive agents for the Khedive Mail Steamers.

Cook's "Handbook for Egypt," &c., with five maps, 6s.; ditto, "Palestine and Syria," four maps, 7s. 6d.; "Up the Nile by Steam," with maps, 6d.

For full particulars see programmes, to be obtained at any of the offices of Messrs. THOS. COOK and SON, Chief Office, Ludgate Circus.

**GLEN LYON HOUSE. SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. WEST HILL, SYDENHAM.**

Principal, Miss SYKES, assisted by competent Governesses and Professors.

Terms and references on application.

**AMERSHAM HALL SCHOOL, CAVERS HAM, OXON, near READING.**

Head Master:

ALFRED S. WEST, M.A., Camb. and Lond.; Trin. Coll., Camb., and Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Gold Medallist of the University of London; Late Examiner in the Moral Sciences Tripos in the Univ. of Cambridge.

And Eight other Masters, Five of whom are Resident.

The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Head-master.

Now ready, for July.

**THE HOMILETIC QUARTERLY.**

Price 2s.

CLERICAL SYMPOSIUM: "ARE CHURCH CREEDS COMPATIBLE with MENTAL FREEDOM and with the BEST WELFARE of DIVINE TRUTH?" By Prof. Oostersee, D.D., Prof. Luthardt, D.D., Canon Elliott, M.A., Prof. Reynolds, D.D., Prof. Milligan, D.D.

THEOLOGICAL PAPERS for the TIMES. Miracles. By Rev. T. W. Aveling, M.A., B.Sc.

COMMENTARIES on JUDGES, JAMES, and ACTS. By Rev. A. R. Fausset, M.A., &c., &c.

BIBLICAL EXPOSITIONS.—Parables by Our Lord (6 and 7). By Prof. Bruce, D.D.—Glossolalia (Cor. xiv. 2). By Prof. Reuss, D.D. (Rom. ii. 5-8). By Rev. J. Morison, D.D. (1 Peter ii.). Rev. B. Winterbotham, M.A. (Rom. v. 1). Rev. J. A. Beet.—The Aim of the Epistle to the Romans. By Prof. Godet, D.D. (1 Kings ii. 22, &c.) Rev. J. Hammond, LL.B.

TRANSLATED COMMENTARIES. By Rev. J. Smith, M.A.

SERMON OUTLINES.—By Prof. Rowlands, B.A., Rev. S. Pearson, M.A., E. D. Solomon, Prof. Barker, M.A., LL.B.; Revs. F. W. Brown, A. Mackennal, B.A., J. Kennedy, D.D., A. Rowland, LL.B., S. R. Aldridge, B.A., LL.B., T. G. Horton, Canon Spence, M.A., Prof. Redford, LL.B., M.A., &c., &c.

REVIEWS.—VOLUMES I. and II. of the Homiletic Quarterly, price 10s. each, post free.

R. D. DICKINSON, Farringdon Street, London.

**WINTERSDORF, TRAFALGAR ROAD, SOUTHPORT.**

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. and the Misses SIMON.

The NEXT TERM commences WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

Prospectuses and Report from the Principals, or the Rev. J. S. Simon, 43, Francis Road, Birmingham.

**SIXTY GUINEAS.****GAZE'S AUTUMN TOUR TO BIBLE LANDS.**

Leaving England OCTOBER 6TH for Egypt and the Holy Land. Clergymen, ministers, and Bible students should adopt this grand tour, organised at such unprecedented rates. Congregations subscribing to send their pastors would be amply repaid by the stores of information and illustration they would acquire. Programme for stamp.

GAZE and SON, 142, Strand, London.

**TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. JOHN PULSFORD,**

Author of "Quiet Hours," "The Supremacy of Man," &c.

Treasurers { Rt. Hon. W. F. COWPER-TEMPLE, M.P.  
and Trustees { SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P.

Committee.

Rev. H. R. Reynolds, D.D., President of Cheshunt College.

Rev. Samuel Newth, M.A., D.D., Principal of New College.

Rev. James Legge, LL.D., Professor of Chinese, Oxford.

Rev. Henry Allon, D.D.

Rev. Edward White.

Rev. Alex. McLaren, D.D.

Rev. William Marshall.

B. Htjer, Esq.

Rev. Alex. Raleigh, D.D.

Rev. E. Paxton Hood.

Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.

James Clarke, Esq.

E. G. Lawrence, Esq.

W. T. Shaw (Hon. Sec.), 108, Bunhill Row, E.C.

The Rev. John Pulsford, who is now somewhat advanced in life, having in the past year, through his connection as Shareholder with the City of Glasgow Bank, been deprived of the provision which he had made for his family and for his declining years, the above Committee was thereupon formed for the purpose of raising a Fund, to be presented to Mr. Pulsford as a testimony to the warm affection and high reverence in which his character and teachings are held by numerous persons in various branches of the Christian Church. Since then the Committee have been receiving contributions privately, but Mr. Pulsford having recently obtained his discharge from the Liquidators, they are now enabled publicly to invite subscriptions from friends and sympathisers. Cheques, payable to the Fund, and crossed "Union Bank of London," may be sent to any member of the Committee, or to the Hon. Sec.

Just published, 220 pages, crown 8vo, cloth 2s. 6d.,

**LIFE OF UNCLE JOHN VASSAR;**

or, THE FIGHT OF FAITH.

By his Nephew, Rev. T. E. VASSAR.

With an Introduction by Rev. Dr. Gordon.

"... He was really one of the most remarkable men our American Church has yet produced. ... I never talked with him ten minutes without feeling the electric spark of his piety."—Dr. Cuyler.

"... Indeed failure with a soul whom Uncle John went to grapple with and save seemed to be almost the exception. ... He was, indeed, a 'hot gospeller' on fire at the centre of his interior life with love of Christ. ... The life of such a man has an untold value. Much has been said and written about 'a passion for souls.' Here was a man in whom this was the consuming supreme thing."—The Christian at Work.

"This is a biography of extraordinary interest. He was like Bunyan in the originality and depth of his experience; like Harlan Page in his personal endeavours for Christ; like Hedley Vices in his soldierly firmness."—The Christian Union.

R. D. DICKINSON, Farringdon Street, London.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.**

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny.

COCOATINA LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer chocolate is prohibited.

In tin packets at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

Charities on Special Terms by the Sole Proprietors,

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

The NONCONFORMIST is supplied Post-free on the following terms:—

CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Southampton, prepaid subscription, £1 3s. 2d. per annum; via Brindisi, £1 5s. 2d.

Foreign Subscribers elsewhere are requested to add any extra postage that may be necessary.

We beg respectfully to state that in future a Notice will be sent to each pre-paying Subscriber at the commencement of the month in which his subscription becomes due.

Cheques and Post-office Orders payable (at Chief Office) of W. L. Willcox, Publisher,

18, Boulevard-street, London, E.C.

\* The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

"B.P.M." Under consideration.

"John Daniella." Next week.

S. L. Lindo, Falmouth, Jamaica, 1l. 6s., subscription to May 30, 1880, received with thanks.

**The Nonconformist.**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

**THE WEEK.**

We are thankful to report a decided and most beneficial change in the weather. Under the influence of five days of sunshine, the floods are everywhere drying up, the crops ripening, and in most of the counties south of the Humber harvest operations are being prosecuted with vigour; the brilliant weather of Sunday being here and there utilised for that purpose. While, however, it is fine throughout England, Scotland has once more to mourn over the surprises of this trying season. There the rain still descends, and we are told that in some districts it has been varied by showers of hail and snow. In the North-East of Scotland the grain looks as green as is usual in June, and the air is as cold as in November. The barometer, which has been very high, is now falling, though meteorologists state that the "readings generally are high enough to justify the expectation of continued fine weather in the London area, with light south-westerly winds." With a continuance of settled weather there is some reason to hope that a fair harvest will be reaped.

In the last telegrams from the Cape the official and newspaper reports greatly conflict. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had arrived at Ulundi to meet the Zulu chiefs, states that the enemy's army had dispersed to their homes, that the principle chiefs had promised to come in, and that there was the prospect of an early and peaceable settlement. On the other hand, it is reported that the Amaswas, the most blood-thirsty savages in South Africa, refuse to become our allies for hunting down Cetewayo; that Oham has refused to return to his own district, to which he had been reappointed, fearing the King's vengeance; and that Cetewayo remains secure against surprise in the morasses of the Black Umvolosi. The next mail will, perhaps, show whether it is to be peace or war. But, as Dr. Russell candidly admits, "there has been already more bloodshed, and more misery and suffering, if not cruelty, in a few months of this war, if all I hear be true, than Zululand endured at the hands of Cetewayo in the whole course of his reign."

The alleged conversation of Prince Jerome Napoleon unfolding his views on the policy of the Bonapartists has been a nine days' wonder. The denial of its authenticity is authoritative; the Prince himself having declared the story to have been a fiction, and "an Orleanist manoeuvre to get him expelled from French territory." The truth seems to be that an ingenious newspaper scribe put together in a connected form sentiments actually expressed on different occasions by the head of the Bonapartists, and passed them off as a new revelation. They go to show that the Prince is in no hurry; that he waits patiently to profit by any mistakes which may bring odium on the Republic; that he has no ambition for the title of Emperor, but would be content with that of President; and that as to the Church, he would have no objection to a reconciliation, but would aim to keep the Clericals in their proper sphere. Prince Jerome is, however, popular with no section of the French people, nor, indeed, with his own relatives—the report of an early visit to his brother-in-law in Italy having, it is stated, caused King Humbert much disquietude. A self-indulgent voluptuary, though possessing great ability and some sagacity, ought not to cause the statesmen of France much anxiety while consolidating the Republic.

When the world in general is given up to relaxation, the great potentates of Europe are thinking of their huge armies, or—to use the newly-coined expression—their "man-slaying machines." The Czar has begun his autumn manoeuvres. Having had one imposing review



at Wilna, he has gone on to Warsaw, where, we are asked to believe, he has been received with much enthusiasm, and where he has had a grand parade of some 30,000 soldiers. His Majesty, who is always closely guarded by Circassians, is described as looking 'pale and tired,' as well he may with the cares that weigh upon him at home and abroad—especially at home. In a week or two the German Emperor will follow suit by a military demonstration of a like kind at Strasburg, where a large portion of the Alsace-Lorraine army is to be gathered. General Manteuffel has been sent across the frontier to Warsaw with the usual, complimentary message, and is said to have no political mission—such matters being left in the hands of Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff, who are far from being cordial friends. The German manoeuvres are a source of no little embarrassment across the frontier. M. Grévy, it is reported, intends to follow the usual custom of sending a general to compliment the Emperor William on soil which ten years ago was French territory. Some of the Paris papers protest against this act of courtesy as a painful humiliation.

That the Czar is not quite at ease, especially after the interviews of his brother Emperors and Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Gastein, may be inferred from his sudden resolution to seek a conference with the Emperor William. To-day His Majesty will cross the German frontier to Alexandrowo, where a short interview between the two sovereigns will take place. Whatever may be the differences between their respective Foreign Ministers, the Emperors Alexander and William appear to have never wavered in the cordiality of their personal relations, and it is probable that to-day's interview may have some effect in narrowing that serious divergence between the two Governments which has been observed of late.

A third European sovereign has been occupied in a way that excites more general interest and sympathy. The young King of Spain, who some eighteen months ago became a widower by the sad death of Queen Mercedes, to whom he was warmly attached, and very lately lost a beloved sister, is obliged, by reasons of State and the wishes of his subjects, to seek a new alliance. It is not too late, for he is yet barely twenty-two years of age. For some months it has been expected, if not actually arranged, that the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria, cousin of the Emperor, was to be the object of his choice. That young lady and her mother have been staying amid the pine forests of Arcachon, a remote French watering-place near Bordeaux. King Alfonso soon appeared on the scene, and created much perturbation among the grandees whom Spanish etiquette brought in his train, by carrying on his courtship in the most natural fashion, and prolonging his stay—which was barely a week—beyond the allotted time. Newspaper correspondents were of course there to report as to the looks and qualities of the bride-elect, and the quiet enjoyment and affectionate relations of the young couple. It seems that the amiable Archduchess, on her return by way of Paris, has found great favour with the ex-Queen Isabella, who promises—if permitted, which is doubtful—to come to her son's second wedding. The report of the renunciation of his claims to the Spanish throne for a consideration has elicited a disclaimer from the redoubtable Don Carlos, who, like all pretenders, sticks to his pretensions. The marriage is to take place towards the end of November, and a number of Spanish grandees are to escort the Austrian princess from Vienna to Madrid. But we are told to expect preliminary debates on the royal marriage in the Cortes extending over a fortnight!

The aspect of affairs in Burmah still causes some disquietude. Colonel Browne, our representative at Mandalay, has been withdrawn, and an officer of inferior rank left there to protect British interests. While King Theebau

continues to act the part of a drunken maniac, his government have made a claim for the surrender of Eastern Karennie, now independent, and which the Indian Viceroy declines to recognise. Here, then, is a distinct ground of diplomatic difference. Theebau's subjects are, however, getting weary of their besotted ruler, and his Ministers are said to be conspiring with a view to his deposition and the formation of a Regency. Some such *coup d'état* seems highly probable. A letter from Rangoon states that not only commerce but industry is almost paralysed. "Ere long," says the correspondent, "the people will have neither money nor food, and then young Theebau may well tremble."

It is not surprising to hear that the protest of the British residents of Constantinople against the imposition of new taxes on foreign residents in Turkey has been, to the extent of their means, suppressed by the Sultan's Ministers. A more damaging document expressed in terse language we have rarely read. This is the indictment of the English Committee that drew up the memorial to Sir Henry Layard, and which is said to represent the deliberate view of every non-official Englishman in Constantinople:—

Owing to the complete absence of justice, the virtual impossibility of enforcing the payment of debts in the native courts, the rooted corruption of Government officials generally, which makes even the most trivial operations a matter of bribery, the disgraceful state of the Custom Houses, the insecurity attending life and property here and in various parts of the interior where some of us have to trade, the constant and increasing impediments placed in the way of commercial and shipping operations by the Government and its officials, and, generally speaking, the antagonism to anything like the development or the facility of trade by the present rulers of this country: under all these circumstances we contend that it would be manifestly unjust to impose a new and heavy tax on us for the benefit of the very Government which, directly or indirectly, is doing all it can to impede us, and from which we can obtain neither justice nor security, nor any of those elements of settledness which can alone bring our trade to a safe, steady footing. Our principal objection is to any taxation until reforms have been not merely promised, but instituted and carried into practical and continuous execution, which shall remove the present ruinous restrictions on trade, restrictions many of which we say deliberately have in recent years destroyed branches of industry in the country, and still constitute a serious burden.

Yet this same Government, which allows chronic anarchy to reign in the capital without moving a finger, is as tenacious as ever of its theoretical rights. It will not admit foreigners to manage its finances because the Sultan's dignity would be infringed; it thwarts all serious attempts to introduce orderly government in Asia Minor; and it is temporising with the Greek Commissioners to prevent a settlement of the frontier question on the lines laid down by the Berlin Congress.

From time to time there appear paragraphs in the papers relative to the Samoa or Navigator's Islands, which are some 600 miles North-east of Fiji. Sometimes they would seem to be appropriated by the United States; then Germany is hungering for their annexation; and ere long we hear of the anxious desire of the population to be under the protection of the British flag. With all three of these States the Samoans, who have been for the most part civilised by missionary agency, have commercial relations, and, with a highly fertile soil, grow coffee, cotton, and coconuts, as well as live stock. Probably one cause of the rumours referred to is the division of opinion among the chiefs, which leads to open antagonism, and is perhaps made use of for their own purposes by some of the European settlers. The following paragraph has appeared in the *Times*, and may be regarded rather as a feeler than the forerunner of an imminent event:—

In Fiji the strongest belief is entertained that Sir Arthur Gordon is instructed to take the first opportunity after his return to that colony to inquire into the advisability of annexing, not only New Guinea, but Samoa, Tonga, and New Britain. The political movements of France in the projected annexation of the New Hebrides, and the commercial activity of Germany in the Pacific have, it is believed, brought this question more prominently than ever under the notice of the Colonial Office, and if the openly-expressed wishes of the English colonists were attended to there would be no further delay in hoisting the British flag.

We give the above for what it is worth. But, if we remember aright, our Government have again and again refused the sovereignty of these and other Polynesian islands,

#### A ROYAL COURTSHIP.

The young King of Spain left Arcachon on Saturday after a flying visit of some six days. The Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria, cousin of the Emperor, has, with her mother, been residing in that place for the last few weeks, at the Villa Bellegarde, which is prettily situated on the outskirts of the pine woods. King Alfonso took up his abode at the Villa Monaco, where he arrived on Friday, August 22. A correspondent of the *Daily News* describes some of the incidents of the visit:—"So impatient was the royal traveller to pay his first visit that, waiving the objections raised by his Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Alcanias, he started off at half-past seven with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Marquis of Molins, utterly regardless of the fact that he had been nearly twenty-six hours on his journey from the Palace of San Ildefonso, in the mountains of La Granja, to the Bassin d'Arcachon, over half of two kingdoms. The Archduchess and her mother received the King of Spain with much simplicity, the more so as his visit was not expected until the next morning, and he found them just rising from dinner. This first interview was witnessed by none but the Duke of Tetuan, the Marquises de Molins and Alcanias, and Baron von Schlemmig. The King remained about two hours conversing with the young Archduchess, and her mother entertained the Castilian noblemen. The Baron von Schlemmig is an Austrian diplomat, who has been appointed to guide the Archduchess Elizabeth in the negotiations that preceded the interview, and he accompanied her from Vienna to Paris, and then on to Arcachon. When the King returned to his own Villa Monaco at ten, he informed his Ministers that he should stay several days in Arcachon, and intended his courting to be more than a formal and short interview. It seems this intelligence startled Alcanias and Tetuan, who mildly urged etiquette and the Spanish Constitution, with its rules, against a prolonged absence of the Sovereign; but Alfonso XII. turned a deaf ear to all argument, and he did not attempt to conceal that his intended bride had made a very favourable impression on him.

Since that first interview Alfonso XII. may be said to have been unceasing in his attentions. He is an early riser, and with some member of his suite he generally rambles into the forest until breakfast time, when he goes to the Villa Bellegarde. After breakfast on some occasions the royal party drove to the splendid grounds of the Pereire estate, where the King and his fiancée strolled about under the pine trees or in the pine copse of timber that are met with in this part of the forest. Close by the beach has been also one of their favourite walks, and the local authorities placed at their disposal the Custom-house cutter manned by men-of-war sailors. In this boat the royal visitors embarked for a sail across the wide expanse of salt water which goes by the name of Bassin d'Arcachon. It is landlocked on all sides except a narrow and dangerous pass which leads to the ocean close to the lighthouse. The sea dashes with force there, and on the fine sands of the beach beyond the lighthouse. Pine groves come down to within a few yards of the waves of the Bay of Biscay, and the pine forest extends all round the Bassin d'Arcachon except where you meet marshy ground and enclosures for salt-pans. The King and Archduchess very much admired the view of Arcachon which is to be seen from the middle of the inland lake. The new town near the water's edge is not so picturesque as the Ville d'Hiver on the downs above, amidst the pine forest. The old town is frequented by the inhabitants of Bordeaux, who swarm there in summer and pour down on Sundays by thousands to enjoy a day's amusement in the forest. They rush about on small ponies or in every imaginable vehicle, and they take possession of every boat in the place to row about in front of the town, that is built along the shore over an extent of, we are told, three miles.

King Alfonso and the Austrian Archduchess could not appear in the streets of Arcachon without attracting notice from the thousands of French people, who seemed eager to gaze on royalty. They behaved very respectfully, and kept at prudent distance, not to annoy the King, even on the day he went to church. With his suite he attended mass in the church of Our Lady of Arcachon after ten on Sunday. He visited with apparent interest a little chapel in the right aisle, which was the primitive church, much revered by the maritime population. Their simple faith is written upon its walls in many tokens of gratitude for fervent prayer raised to their Virgin when they were in imminent danger of death on the deep and treacherous waters of Biscay. The Archduchess Marie Christine came to mass as she is wont to do every day. She was simply dressed, and looked very pretty, modest, and graceful, as she knelt near the altar. She hardly seemed to notice that she was the centre of attention, and the church was crowded with the *élite* of Bordeaux plutocracy in brilliant toilettes. Not a few Spaniards were present, and they showed even more curiosity to gaze on their future Queen. They had come from Biarritz, San Juan de Luz, Hendaye, and even from over the frontier, to see Donna Christina de Hapsburg, as they already call her. She is above middle stature, very slender, and her carriage is what lady critics call *distingué*. Her face is open and her eyes are pensive and earnest; her hair and complexion are fair, and she looks more like a German maiden than her portraits led people to think in Madrid. King Alfonso and the Princess



are nearly of the same age. He was born November 28, 1857, and she in July, 1858. He looks in very good health, and on Sunday his face was flushed with a slight blush when he saw the Archduchess. His arm, still worn in a sling, gives him a more interesting appearance, and friendly Republicans do not conceal their sympathy for the boy monarch who has been so sorely tried in the last twelve months.

"The French Government and authorities have shown King Alfonso so much attention that the Spaniards in Arcachon express very freely their unreserved satisfaction. At the frontier, at all the stations on the road, at the junction where the Arcachon branch leaves the main line, the authorities, both civil and military, presented their respects, and the railway company, with the assistance of the gendarmes, prevented the intrusion of any imprudent curiosity."

As we have said, King Alfonso left Arcachon on Friday, and was received with a good deal of enthusiasm at the Spanish railway stations on his way to the Eucorial. It is expected that the marriage will take place towards the end of November, but that the question will be brought before the Cortes in October. A fortnight's debate is expected. A commission of Spanish Senators and Deputies will, it is believed, proceed to Vienna to escort the Archduchess Marie Christine to Madrid via Trieste and Barcelona. The vessel conveying the Archduchess and her suite will be escorted to Barcelona by four ironclads.

The Archduchess Elizabeth and her daughter have been staying a day or two in Paris, and the latter was received with much affection by Queen Isabella, who entertained them at the Hotel Basilewski. Subsequently the ex-Queen paid them a farewell visit, and on Monday night the two ladies left for Vienna.

Several Spanish journals having announced without the slightest authority that Queen Isabella would not attend the wedding, the Marquis d'Altavilla, who is Master of her Household, immediately telegraphed to request them to correct this mistake. The despatch was detained at Madrid, and a telegram was received explaining that this had been done in accordance with the seventh article of the International Convention. Apparently, therefore, the Spanish Government are averse to the presence of the Queen at the approaching ceremony.

Don Carlos is stated to have contradicted the statement of some Madrid journals that he renounced his pretensions to the Spanish Throne, in consideration of receiving the title of "Infante," accompanied by a large allowance. The Prince added that the two branches of the House of Spain would be united when Alfonso XII. recognised the semi-Salic law of Philip V. Don Carlos further declared that he had no faith in the duration of King Alfonso's reign, the Spanish people being all either Carlists or Republicans.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

As a result of the continued fine weather the waters of the Thames in the district between Staines and Reading are subsiding rapidly, while the floods have receded from the lands inundated by the river tributaries. Yesterday the weather was magnificent, and the farmers in Surrey, Middlesex, Berks, and Bucks made considerable progress with their reaping wherever the grain was ripe enough for the sickle.

In many parts of Essex on Saturday, between Barking and Southend, harvest operations were general, while in other places the crops have been so beaten down and soddened by the heavy rain that it will take some weeks of fine weather to render them fit for the sickle. The yield from Essex land this autumn will be a very poor one, much of the crops being quite destroyed.

The weather has experienced a great improvement in Norfolk. Harvest operations have commenced in some districts. Great complaints are made round about Lowestoft, in some places the barley is said to be of little use for anything but fodder. Harvest operations have begun in some villages about Lynn.

Harvesting has now been commenced in various parts of Kent, and in two or three days will have become general. The crops are expected to turn out better than was expected, and altogether the yield will be about an average one. In some parts the wheat crop will be above the average if fine weather should continue. In the neighbourhood of Dover wheat and barley are about two-thirds of an average; oats, roots, and green crops are very good.

Taking advantage of the change in the weather, the farmers in the Rochester district commenced corn-cutting on Saturday. The fine moon enabled the harvesters to continue work throughout the night, and no stoppage was made on Sunday. The land here being well drained, the corn came down fairly good.

On Monday many of the farmers along the Vale of Gloucester commenced with their wheat harvest, and should the present charming weather continue, gathering will be proceeded with in a day or two.

The agricultural situation throughout the United Kingdom is, according to the *Mark Lane Express*, fraught with the gravest alarm. The damage done by the recent heavy rains is irreparable, as no subsequent weather can prevent the outcome of this season's wheat crop proving most disastrous both in quality and quantity. The root crops are choked with weeds, potatoes have gone from bad to worse,

and reports from all parts of the country during the last fortnight have tended to deepen rather than relieve the prevailing gloom. It is, however, pointed out as significant of how little this country relies upon indigenous produce that, notwithstanding the cheerless aspect of affairs, little if any change has taken place in the price of wheat, supply having entirely distanced demand, owing to the enormous outward movement from American Atlantic ports.

The *Gardener's Magazine* speaks very unfavourably of the potato crop, and expresses its belief that the disease will probably effect a more complete destruction of the crop this year than in any year since 1845. The plant was everywhere doing fairly well, considering the prevalence of cold, wet weather, until the beginning of August, and then the temperature rose and a flood came, and the plant was smitten beyond recovery. Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cumberland are probably in the best plight as regards the aggregate of the crop, more especially of the ashleaf section, of which, in those counties, good samples have been lifted from the end of June onwards. At the other end of the country, Sussex is not less fortunate, more especially on the downs and the lands that approximate to them in character. On heavy and retentive land the case is quite deplorable, for not only are the tubers diseased even to disfigurement when newly lifted, but the best-looking are tainted, and will in large measure develop disease in the store, and, therefore, if trusted for keeping will probably soon become worthless and offensive. The loss on the year's cropping will be enormous, and for the most part it dates from the storm that made such havoc in the gardens of Richmond, Kew, and Ealing—a storm exceeding in violence and depth of rainfall the many storms that preceded it, and accompanied with a rise of temperature that rendered it peculiarly injurious to the potato.

#### THE JUBILEE TEMPERANCE FETE.

This fete, which was held yesterday, was, it must be admitted, a successful gathering, considering the lateness of the season and the number of organisations which now divide the temperance public. The day was propitious, and at an early hour the grounds of the Palace were taken possession of by the teetotallers, many of whom came in procession and wearing the decorations in which certain sections of the temperance public rejoice.

One of the principal meetings was that held in the morning, Mr. Edward Baines in the chair, at which a paper was read by the Rev. Dawson Burns, describing the formation of the American Temperance Society in 1826, and the extension of the movement to this country through the efforts of Boatswain Smith, the Rev. Dr. Edgar, Mr. John Dunlop, and others. The first Irish society was formed at New Ross, co. Wexford, by the Rev. G. W. Carr, on Aug. 20, 1829, being followed by one in Belfast on Sept. 24. The earliest Scotch societies were promoted by Mr. John Dunlop, who commenced the Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society in Nov., 1829, with nine individuals. One of these nine individuals was Mr. W. Collins, to whom, perhaps, more than any individual, was due the spread of temperance in Scotland and England during the years 1830 and 1831. While Mr. Dunlop was a student and a philosopher, Mr. Collins was a man of business and an orator, and to him the cause in England owed an unspeakable debt of gratitude.

The medical history of the temperance movement was described in a long and able paper by Dr. Norman Kerr, who showed that medical men were early and zealous in the work of temperance reform, and gave an interesting account of the well-known medical declarations respecting alcohol which were drawn up in 1839, 1847, and 1871—the last of which, the composition of Dr. Parkes, and signed by 269 members of the leading hospital staffs, urged that alcohol in any form should be prescribed with as much care as any powerful drug.

The subject of temperance in the army and navy was comprehensively treated by Captain Henry D. Grant, C.B., who showed that a great improvement had taken place in the social and moral condition of both services during the last fifty years, which he attributed briefly to three agencies—(1) training our seamen; (2) the care exercised by the Admiralty against the abuse of power by commanding officers; and (3) the agencies which have been at work during that time for the spiritual and moral welfare of the men—the principal being the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society, the Mission to Seamen's Society, the Sailors' Homes, Miss Weston's work, and the National Temperance League.

"Temperance in Schools" was the subject of a valuable paper by the Rev. Dr. Valpy French, who said it was proposed to teach the latest ascertained facts in relation to the effects of alcohol upon the human system, and adduced several weighty reasons why this kind of temperance teaching should be introduced into schools.

The Rev. Canon Ellison read a brief paper on the "History and Results of the Church of England Temperance Society," the leading feature of whose work was that it was based on and associated with religion. Total abstinence was an essential element in their rescue work; but as abstinence without religion had, with a few signal exceptions, proved insufficient for the reformation of drunkards, it was their great desire and aim to bring such

erring ones to the cross of Christ. God had blessed this rescue work, but they saw the necessity of removing temptations to drinking, and it was in this department of effort that they had sought and obtained the help of friends who were not prepared to become abstainers. The Church had been roused. Twenty-two of the thirty dioceses had organised branches of the society; free access was now given to pulpits for the advocacy of temperance, and a public opinion was forming "a sympathy for the sorely-tempted, suffering masses, revealing itself at first in the rapid spread of coffee public-houses, clubs, reading-rooms, and a variety of other counter-attractions to the public house, soon to take further shape in the demand for legislative restrictions of the most comprehensive character."

The concluding paper was read by Mr. Michael Young, his subject being "Temperance in the Non-conformist Churches." He described at some length the position of the temperance cause in the principal religious communities of the United Kingdom. Amongst the Baptists about one-third of the 2,226 ministers and one-half of the 131 theological students are abstainers. Of 2,551 Congregational ministers, 809 are known to be abstainers; and there are 119 abstaining students in the colleges out of a total of 176. The Wesleyans have about 700 abstaining ministers and a large proportion of their students. Similar information was given respecting the Bible-Christian, Calvinistic-Methodist, Methodist New Connexion, United Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Society of Friends, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and other denominations, in Scotland as well as in England. In eleven denominations, of which particulars were furnished, the proportion of abstaining ministers was shown to be upwards of 40 per cent., and of abstaining students about 70 per cent.

But the principal meeting in connection with this fete, and it was an intensely crowded and enthusiastic one, was that held in the Concert-room, presided over by Mr. Samuel Bowly, and at which the principal speakers were Mr. M. A. Sullivan, M.P., who asked people to think what a state society would be in were it not for the labours of temperance reformers; and Mr. J. B. Gough, who, disclaiming all intention of making a speech, said how glad he was to be there on a jubilee occasion. It was a curious fact that the year in which the temperance societies began was the year in which, as a lad, he left England for America. They had fifty years of opposition, but latterly it had much diminished. At first the societies excused a man for indulging in drink on July 4, and military musters. Even in 1842 they had to fight for a foothold in the Faneuil Hall, Boston; but times had altered, and even on the Continent he observed they drank less wine than formerly; but they had much work to do, and he conjured them to stand shoulder to shoulder till victory was achieved. In addition, there were concerts, open-air meetings, and athletic sports, and till nine o'clock, at any rate, the excitement was intense. It was estimated that the number of visitors was 35,000.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SHEFFIELD.

The meeting of the British Association in Sheffield was virtually brought to a close on Wednesday, although there were six or seven pleasure excursions on Thursday in connection with the visit. Only one of the sections met, out early in the day visits were paid to the Nunnery and Aldwarke Collieries for the purpose of inspecting the underground works. In the afternoon a numerous party witnessed the casting of a large steel cannon at the works of Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons. Unfortunately the weather was most unpropitious. It rained from an early hour in the morning with a steady persistence that was most discouraging. The Chemical Science Section assembled in the Albert Hall, and Mr. W. H. Watson read a paper on the detection of milk adulteration. The author is of opinion that, from a variety of circumstances, cows' milk is subject to considerable variations in composition. He has found milk from well-fed, healthy cows to contain as little as 10.5 per cent. of total solids, and from 8.5 to 9 per cent. of solids not fat. He suggests that the present limits adopted by public analysts for genuine milk should be reconsidered. The general committee met at one o'clock in the Church Institute, under the presidency of Dr. Allman. It was announced that the total amount of grants made by the Association during the meeting was 780*l.*: namely, 375*l.* for mathematics and physics, 20*l.* for chemistry, 20*l.* for geology, 50*l.* for statistics and economic science, 5*l.* for mechanics, and 310*l.* for biology. The objects for which the grants were made included a report upon carboniferous polygon, the exploration of the caves of South Ireland, an inquiry into the Patent Laws, and an investigation into the development of light from coal gas, underground temperature, and elasticity of wires, luminous meteors, and the laws of water friction.

The *Methodist Recorder* has an independent sketch of the proceedings of the Association, from which we make one or two quotations. Speaking of the leading scientists present, the writer says:—"Pre-conceived notions of the *physique* of the men whose researches have made them famous gave way as one burly form after another entered the room. One looked in vain for the pale face and stooping form of the ideal student; in sooth, there was evidence enough of the survival of the fittest, and, judging from appearances, to be a member of the British Association is a guarantee of robust health."



Of the President we are told, "Dr. George Johnston Allman has distinguished himself by researches in biology, mainly in the department of marine zoology, and has contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Royal Irish Academy, and other learned bodies. As a successor of Edward Forbes, he occupied the chair of Natural History in Edinburgh for many years. He is also President of the Linnean Society, and a Fellow of the Royal." In this report, moreover, the general reader has a clearer notion given of what Professor Huxley meant when he pleasantly talked of his own "Bathybius." "He compared Bathybius," we are told, "to a friend of one's youth, for whom we pictured an ideal future, but who turned out to be disreputable and a black sheep; but said that, whatever might become of Bathybius, the argument and conclusions of the address were unaffected." The same informant tells us that the epigram playing upon the name of "All-man" was the composition of "an eminent member of the meeting." He also adds to the concluding portion of that gentleman's inaugural address the distinct declaration of Professor St. George Mivart, "that not only with regard to memory, but to other of our mental powers, we can distinguish between a higher and lower faculty of each, and that no animal but man has yet been shown to exhibit true concerted action, or to express by external signs distinct intellectual conceptions—processes of which all men are normally capable." In reporting Dr. Ray Lankester's expression of belief that man had ancestors whose bodies were transparent, like the *Leptodora*—a belief founded on the transparency of the eye, which, in some of the lower organisms, was found upon the skin, but in man formed part of the brain—he records, without any impertinent allusion to the doctor's prænomens, that "the remark elicited a smile from many, and a desire in others that some people might recover the transparency of their ancestors." It appears that the seven papers having reference to the Afghan war were all, with one exception, read out, notwithstanding a request from the War Office that those written by military officers might be omitted. The Biological paper of Dr. Pye-Smith is characterised as "the keenest and most racy of the whole session." Dr. Ray Lankester is described as "belonging to the most advanced school of evolutionists, and as not shrinking from putting in unmistakable language the extreme hypotheses of his school"; and it is added, "though a large portion of the address was very technical, the cautious hearer felt that there were breaks in the chain of argument and illustration which needed to be filled in before the hypothesis with all its issues could be accepted." Professor Mivart's declaration that "no amount of time would suffice for the development of the ape into the man elicited hearty cheers, showing that the sympathy of the audience was largely with him." It was said above "ant" one man, "ant" another. The writer, after quoting Mivart versus Lankester, says, "One came away regretting that the tones of our own Mr. Dallinger's voice had not been heard, bearing opposite scientific testimony to that of the lecturer, and especially that illness had prevented him giving the address that evening." In compensation, on the Sunday before, there had been sermons, not only from Archbishop Thomson and Canon Tristram, but also from Drs. Pope and Rigg; and, finally, "after being in thought-throes for a whole week, Sheffield was left by the philosophers to resume its normal condition, and if the town has only learned how to consume its own smoke, some good will have arisen from the visit of the Association."

#### A MADAGASCAR MAGAZINE.

The enterprise of the missionaries of the London Missionary Society is well known, and the contributions they have made to a knowledge of countries in which they labour are often of the highest value. One of the most original and important of the extra-professional undertakings of these missionaries lies before us in the shape of a magazine published in Madagascar, under the title of the *Antananarivo Annual and Madagascar Magazine*, printed at the place after which it is named, at the press of the society. It is intended to act as a record of information on the topography and natural productions of Madagascar, and the customs, traditions, language, and religious beliefs of its people. It will be seen at once that such a record, if faithfully carried out, will prove of the highest value to various departments of science. The first number of this annual was published in 1875, and the four numbers which have been issued contain a large number of papers on a great variety of topics, all bearing on the country and people of Madagascar, and all of real value and interest. The first three numbers were edited by the Rev. James Sibree, jun., who, having returned to this country, has been succeeded by the Rev. G. Cousins. An idea of the nature and value of the *Annual* may be obtained from the title of some of the papers. In the first number we have a paper by the Rev. W. E. Cousins, on the Ancient Theism of the Hovas; a Journal of a visit to Mojana and the North-West Coast, by the Rev. H. W. Grange; Notes on Ikongo and its People, by Mr. G. A. Shaw; Remarkable Burial Customs among the Betsileo, by the Rev. J. Richardson; Ambondrome and its Ghosts, by the Rev. W. E. Cousins; Summary of Important Events connected with Madagascar during the Year, by the Editor, who also contributes a list of English

books, pamphlets, &c., on the country. Besides these there are other important papers, records of journeys, &c. In the second number, besides several records of journeys and topographical articles, we have a paper by the Rev. W. E. Cousins on words resembling Malagasy in the Swahili language; the Western Ibara and their customs, by the Editor; Carving, and Sculpture, and Burial Memorials among the Betsileo, by the Editor; the Influence of the Arabs on the Malagasy language, by Mr. Dahle; Malagasy Conundrums, by the Rev. J. Richardson. Altogether in this number there are twenty-one separate papers. Number three contains seventeen papers; among these are articles on the early inhabitants of Madagascar, by Mr. James Cameron; a short Cruise on the North-West Coast, by Bishop Kestell-Cornish; Notes on the Travellers' Tree, by the Editor; the Betsileo, country and people, by Mr. G. A. Shaw; the Folklore of Madagascar, by the Rev. J. Richardson. The last number issued contains an article on the Religious and Social Customs of the Betsileo, by Mr. Shaw; a paper to prove that Malagasy is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian, by the Rev. W. E. Cousins; Malagasy Proverbs, by Mr. S. Clemes; the Bezanozano, or Bush people, by the Rev. P. G. Peake; the Sakalaea, their origin, conquests, and subjection, by the Rev. J. Sibree; besides further papers on the language, the meteorology, botany, &c., of the island. This, we should think, is sufficient to show that the Madagascar missionaries are making excellent use of the opportunities they have for studying an unusually interesting country and people, and their *Annual*, if continued, must become a repository of the highest value especially to the ethnologist.—*Times*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent Honours Examinations:—

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.—*Anatomy*.—First Class: E. M. Crookshank (Exhibition and Gold Medal), King's College; W. Lane (obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition) (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital; J. D. E. Mortimer (obtained the number of marks qualifying for a medal), Westminster Hospital. Third Class: A. Meeson, Liverpool Royal Infirmary; J. J. Udale, Guy's Hospital. *Histology and Physiology*.—First Class: T. Harris, Owens College; W. E. Fielden, Guy's Hospital. Second Class: W. Lane, Guy's Hospital. *Organic Chemistry*.—First Class: E. L. Adeney (Exhibition and Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital; W. Lane (obtained the number of marks qualifying for a medal), Guy's Hospital; C. P. Lucas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Second Class: J. J. Udale, Guy's Hospital. Third Class: R. Prothero, Liverpool School of Medicine and Guy's Hospital; R. Sisley, St. George's Hospital. *Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry*.—First Class: A. Barron (Exhibition and Gold Medal), Owens College and Liverpool Royal Infirmary; A. Daniell (obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition), Universities of Edinburgh and Paris; W. T. Maddison, King's College. Second Class: A. G. Dawson, Owens College; J. M. Rogers, Middlesex Hospital; T. G. Stonham, London Hospital; G. C. R. Ball, St. Mary's Hospital; W. E. Fielden, Guy's Hospital. FIRST B.A., FIRST B.Sc., AND PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

FIRST B.A. ONLY.—*English*.—First Class: W. H. Griffin (disqualified by age for the exhibition), University College; E. E. M. Creak, Newnham Hall and private study; A. M. J. Ogilvie, University College and private study. Second Class: A. D. Sanderson, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove; W. B. Griffith, University College; M. J. B. Bennett, Owens College; J. R. Murray, Lancashire Independent and Owens College. Third Class: E. Walmsley, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; F. Watson, Owens College; A. Gardner, private study. *Latin*.—First Class: R. S. Beauchlerk (exhibition), Beaumont College; E. G. A. Blount, Stonyhurst College, obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition; E. E. M. Creak, Newnham Hall and private study, obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition; E. Walmsley, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition; J. Flynn, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; E. A. Carroll, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; G. C. Walker, Wesley College and Kingswood School; R. W. Cousins, King's College and private study; G. H. Sharpe, private study; E. N. Adler, City of London School; W. J. Selby, private study. Second Class: E. D. De Clifford, private study; A. D. Sanderson, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove; T. E. Thomas, private study; V. W. Pearson, Didsbury College; M. J. B. Bennett, Owens College; P. Moore, Manchester New and University Colleges. Third Class: A. S. Palmer, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove; H. A. Roberts, private study; J. H. Baldwin, Stonyhurst College; A. S. Wood, Lindow Grove School and Owens College; M. Andrews, private study; E. Hills, private study; F. Hammond, King's College School; T. G. Creak, Owens College; W. N. Tetley, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove; R. W. Pordige, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove. *French*.—First Class: E. J. Petitfour (disqualified by age for the prize), private study; L. H. Edminson (disqualified by age for the prize), Old Trafford School and University College. Second Class: E. W. Watson, Yorkshire College, Leeds; A. S. Wood, Lindow

Grove School and Owens College; A. J. Davidson, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove and Owens; E. Hills, private study; T. E. Thomas, private study. Third Class: E. H. Cook, University College; W. B. Griffith, University College; H. A. Roberts, private study; C. M. M. Coupe, private study; A. D. Sanderson, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove; A. M. J. Ogilvie, University College and private study; G. C. Walker, Wesley College and Kingswood School; H. H. Surgey, private study and tuition. *German*.—First Class: E. D. De Clifford (disqualified by age for the prize), private study. Second Class: M. C. Dawes, Newton House, Surbiton; E. G. A. Blount, Stonyhurst College. Third Class: E. N. Adler, City of London School; M. J. Nimmo, University College.

FIRST B.A. AND FIRST B.Sc. CONJOINTLY.—*Mathematics*.—First Class: S. Loney, First B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Second Class: U. K. Dutt, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College. Third Class: T. G. Creak, First B.A., Owens College.

FIRST B.Sc. AND PRELIMINARY M.B. CONJOINTLY.—*Chemistry*.—First Class: A. P. Luff, Prel. Sci., St. Mary's Hospital; J. S. W. Chitty, First B. Sci., Magdalen College, Oxford; W. A. Gostling, Prel. Sci., University College. Second Class: W. L. Goodwin, First B. Sc., University of Edinburgh; F. H. Prideaux, Prel. Sci., London School of Medicine for Women; E. Tomlinson, Prel. Sci., Girton College, Cambridge. Third Class: A. K. A. Spiegel, First B.Sc., Owens College; W. E. Wynter, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's and Middlesex Hospitals; H. Duncan, Prel. Sci., University College; J. Stevenson, Prel. Sci., Owens College; P. F. Frankland, First B. Sc., Royal School of Mines and private study; A. J. Turner, Prel. Sci., University College. *Experimental Physics*.—First Class: J. Ryan, First B.Sc. (disqualified by age for the Arnett Medal), Cambridge, unattached. Second Class: H. Duncan, Prel. Sci., University College; W. A. Slater, Prel. Sci., Guy's Hospital; E. P. Cockey, Prel. Sci., Epsom College; S. Young, First B.Sc., Owens College; W. L. Goodwin, First B.Sc., University of Edinburgh; A. J. Turner, Prel. Sci., University College; F. Womack, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; R. B. Lee, First B.Sc., private study. Third Class: W. E. Wynter, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew and Middlesex Hospitals; P. P. Whitcome, Prel. Sci., Epsom College and St. Mary's Hospital; T. R. Dallmeyer, First B.Sc., University College and private study; S. F. Harmer, First B.Sc., University College; H. Settle, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. S. Spong, Prel. Sci., Epsom College and Guy's Hospital. *Botany*.—First Class:—A. M. Vann, Prel. Sci., King's College; G. W. Hill, First B.Sc., King's College and St. George's Hospital. Second Class: R. F. Fox, Prel. Sci., private study and London Hospital; C. A. Raisin, First B.Sc., private study; T. S. Short, Prel. Sci., King's College. *Zoology*.—First Class: B. F. Halford, Prel. Sci. (exhibition), University College; A. J. Turner, Prel. Sci., University College. Second Class: T. W. Shore, Prel. Sci., Hartley Institute and Royal School of Mines. Third Class: S. S. Merrifield, Prel. Sci., King's College; A. E. Taylor, Prel. Sci., University College.

#### Epitome of News.

It is expected that the Queen will remain at Balmoral till the third week in November, returning then to Windsor for a short time, and spending Christmas at Osborne.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to arrive at Balmoral on Saturday next on a visit to Her Majesty the Queen. Extensive preparations are already being made to give them an enthusiastic reception.

The Rev. A. A. Campbell, minister of the parish of Crathie, preached in Balmoral Castle on Sunday forenoon, in presence of Her Majesty, the Princess Beatrice, and the members of the household. In the afternoon Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice drove out in an open carriage by Aberfeldie and Corby Hall, returning to the Castle by Clachinturn.

Prince Leopold is making a sea excursion for the benefit of his health on board H.M.S. *Lively*. On Thursday last he was obliged to put into Portland Harbour in consequence of stress of weather. On Saturday the vessel put into Plymouth and remained there some time. On Sunday Mounts Bay was reached, and the Prince landed at St. Michael's Mount, the residence of Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P., in a steam-launch. His Royal Highness, who is still unable to walk, proceeds in this way to Scotland, and intends to join the Queen at Balmoral.

The Grand Duke of Baden has gone on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin, and will shortly proceed to Aberfeldie, where he will be the guest of the Prince of Wales. He will subsequently visit the Queen at Balmoral.

On Thursday Lord Chelmsford reported himself at the War Office. He has now gone to Balmoral by command of Her Majesty, that she may have an opportunity of personally thanking him for his services, and at the same time invest him with the collar and insignia of the highest class of the Order of the Bath, to which he was gazetted last week.

A sword of honour, purchased by subscription, will be presented to Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood at a banquet to be given at Chelmsford on Tuesday, the 14th October. He also has been ordered to Balmoral.



The Earl of Shaftesbury and family have been staying at Classy Bawn, County Sligo, the Irish residence of his lordship's second son, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and are now at Tullemore-park, County Down, the seat of the Earl of Roden.

Lord Beaconsfield will preside over the annual meeting of the Bucks Agricultural Association, to be held at Aylesbury on the 18th inst.

The Marquis of Hartington will preside at the annual dinner of the Radnorshire Agricultural Society, to be held at Pen-y-Bont on Friday next.

The Triennial Musical Festival at Birmingham took place last week. Not many novelties were introduced, and the bad weather interfered with its success. On Friday morning the performance comprised Cherubini's Requiem Mass and Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. Solos were taken by Madame Sherrington, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The chief honours of the morning were due to the orchestra and choir. The accompaniments were almost irreproachable. The choir sang very finely. Handel's oratorio *Israel in Egypt* was performed on Friday evening. The leading vocalists were Messadmes Patey and Sherrington, Miss Williams, Mr. Rigby, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Bridson. The total receipts at the festival amounted to 11,729*l.*, as against 15,160*l.* in 1876.

The steamer *Arctic* has arrived at Dundee from Davis's Straits with eight whales and 120 tons of oil. She reports that the Dundee whaler *Our Queen*, having fourteen whales, was crushed amongst the ice in Lancaster Sound. The crew took to their boats, and were rescued by another ship.

The Prince of Wales is expected in his yacht at Copenhagen in about a fortnight.

Following in the steps of the farmers who took their departure from Liverpool last week for New York, a further party, though much smaller in number, left the Mersey on Saturday last, in the American Line steamer *Ohio*, for Philadelphia. So far as could be ascertained they numbered nearly twenty, and were bound to the Western districts of the United States.

The average price of wheat in England during the last week was 48*s.* 1*d.* per quarter. During the corresponding week of 1878 it was 45*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, and during the corresponding week of 1877 it was 62*s.* per quarter.

The well-known Booker's Iron and Tinplate Works, near Cardiff, which had been running continuously since 1740, and had been the support of the inhabitants of three villages, were closed on Saturday by order of the liquidator of the affairs of the late West of England Bank. It is stated that 6,000 people will be rendered destitute by this stoppage.

Lord Combermere, speaking at a luncheon in connection with the Cheshire Agricultural Show, on Saturday, said that in consequence of the serious nature of the times he had decided to reduce his own personal expenditure by one-half, because he wished to show to his tenants and the country in general that the landlords, at all events, were willing to put up with great inconveniences in order to meet the difficulties which surrounded them, and he desired to impress on tenants and owners the necessity of reducing their expenditure in every possible way.

The Secretary for War has forwarded to the Aborigines Protection Society a letter from Sir Garnet Wolseley, in which the general refers to a statement of Private John Snook, published in the *North Devon Herald*, to the effect that the British troops found about 500 wounded Zulus near Kambula camp on the 30th March, begging for mercy, but that "they got no chance after what they had done to our comrades at Isandlana." Brigadier-General Wood reports that there is not a shadow of truth in the statement.

The Royal Horticultural Gardens were thrown open on Sunday at the request of the National Sunday League. The admissions were limited to 2,000, but the applications were far in excess of that limit, and large numbers were not supplied. The council of the League acted as stewards, and the usual staff were not called upon for extra labour. This was the first time that the gardens had been opened on a Sunday to others than the Fellows of the Society. In the Royal Albert Hall the last of the season's organ recitals was given by Mr. A. L. Tamplin. These recitals, with the art exhibition in the gallery, have attracted attendances on an average of 5,000 each Sunday during June, July, and August. About 7,000 were present on Sunday last.

On Saturday a great gathering of Liberals took place at Manley Hall, near Manchester. The meeting had been arranged by the National Reform Union and the Liberal Associations of Manchester and Salford. The pleasure grounds were opened at noon, and a long programme of amusements was provided, including bands of music and glee singing. About fifty thousand tickets had been applied for beforehand, and the attendance probably exceeded that number. The enjoyment of the day was marred by some heavy showers and a thunderstorm. During an interval of fairer weather in the evening a political meeting was held in the open air, in which several thousands took part. Mr. R. Leake presided. Addresses were also given by Mr. W. Mather, the Rev. W. A. O'Connor, Mr. W. Agnew, Mr. B. Armitage, Mr. Slagg, and Mr. T. Briggs. A resolution was passed unanimously condemning the Beaconsfield Administration, and pledging the meeting to assist in the election of a Parliament of peace, retrenchment, and reform.

The autumn campaign of the Home Rulers commenced on Friday, in Birmingham, when Mr. Oliver, the general secretary of the Home Rule

Confederation, addressed the Irish Electoral Association of that town. At the close of the public meeting, the committee divided off the town into electoral districts, and appointed sub-committees. It was decided to hold a conference at an early date in Birmingham of representatives from towns in the Midlands, Black Country, and Potteries, and to organise a large national demonstration in the Town Hall, at both of which Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell would attend. The executive have appointed Mr. Finegan, M.P., to address meetings during September; Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., during October; and they are arranging for Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., and Mr. Redmond, M.P., to attend others during November and December; whilst Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, will hold electoral meetings in Scotland.

Three lads were drowned on Friday whilst bathing at Bromley. They were swimming in a pond, and one of them called for help. The other two went to his assistance, but he entangled them so that none of them escaped.

On Sunday afternoon a large tenants' demonstration was held in the market-square, Limerick, for the purpose of calling on landlords for a reduction of rents, owing to the present agricultural distress. Mr. Parnell, M.P., who was present with Messrs. O'Sullivan, O'Shaughnessy, and Gabbett, M.P.'s, advised the farmers to pay no rents to those who refused their reasonable request, as they could not now be exterminated as before. The meeting broke up with cheers for "Fenians," "Fenianism," and "revolvers."

Owing to the depression of trade and to foreign competition, the earthenware and china manufacturers in the Potteries have resolved that a reduction of wages is necessary. The reduction will affect over 50,000 workpeople. Reductions in colliers' wages have been notified in the South Yorkshire and Burnley districts.

Mr. Tracy Turnerelli has issued a circular warning the Premier that he "may yet learn by the results of the coming elections that 52,800 voters in 125 towns are not with impunity to be insulted, to gratify a vindictive feeling to a private gentleman, utterly unworthy of a great statesman and a Prime Minister of England."

The North British Railway have reduced salaries and wages right throughout their system, the directors setting the example by accepting reduced fees. It seems to be understood that the reduction will amount to 10 per cent. on salaries, and from 5 to 7½ per cent. on the wages paid to artisans and labourers. The number of persons affected by this reduction will, it is believed, be over 12,500, of whom 5,400 are in the traffic department, 4,600 in the locomotive department, and 2,600 connected with the maintenance of way. The saving realised will, it is said, be something like 50,000*l.* a year.

It is not expected that the hop crops this year will be more than one-fourth of the general average. The present season will, in fact, prove the worst that planters have had since 1860.

A large number of agriculturists are about to proceed to New Zealand by the fine iron clipper ship *Dunedin*, 1,250 tons register, belonging to Messrs. P. Henderson and Co., of Glasgow. The passengers and crew on board number about 500 souls—there being 268 Government emigrants, ninety-four full-paying steerage passengers, besides the cabin passengers, officers, and crew.

Messrs. Crawshaw and Sons, Forest of Dean, have, in consideration of the improved prospects of the iron trade, withdrawn the notices posted at their furnaces to terminate all contracts; the wages rate and other issues will remain undisturbed.

Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., addressing a meeting of his constituents near Bishop Auckland, said that there had seldom been a time of so much distress or when so many people had been out of work. He did not say that the Conservatives had brought that about; but he did say that the present Administration had aggravated that distress. The low price of provisions had done much to mitigate the general distress. They were not going to see British agriculture fade away, and if the farmer could grow a little more per acre by better dealing with the land after he had a little more security and more control over the local rates, then, with better trade, the thing would right itself.

The Conservatives of Chester had a trip to Rhyl on Monday, and were addressed by Mr. Raikes, M.P., who used very strong language with regard to Mr. Gladstone's conduct in supporting a second Liberal candidate for Chester. He charged the right hon. gentleman with having deviated from the honourable traditions of Parliamentary life, and with having trampled upon the traditions of English gentlemen. He went on to say that he believed he had more respect for Mr. Gladstone than Mr. Gladstone had for himself. Mr. Gladstone's Government had so weakened the national forces by niggardly retrenchment that they had had difficulty in fighting a savage enemy in a distant land, and Mr. Gladstone himself was a man who had violated the Constitution of the country, and had not shrunk from imputing disloyalty to the Queen.

The revising barristers will hold the "Courts of Revision" between the 15th of the present month and Oct. 31.

By the calendar, partridge shooting commenced on Monday; but there was little sport anywhere on account of the harvest having barely begun even in the southern counties. In many cases shooting was deferred until there is a greater area of stubble than at present. There are general complaints of the scarcity of birds.

The Lurgan Town Commissioners have decided to petition the Government to hold an inquiry into the late riots in that town. On Monday a leading Protestant of the town received a letter with a picture of his coffin, threatening him with death if he took any part in the pending law proceedings. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

The Bonapartist newspaper the *Ordre* confirms the denial published in the *Gaulois* of the authenticity of the account lately published by the *Figaro* of an interview with Prince Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon, who has returned from Trouville, intends spending a few weeks in Italy. He will first of all proceed to Moncalieri, where the Princess Clotilde is staying, and thence with her to Rome, where he will meet his brother-in-law, King Humbert. Prince Napoleon will be accompanied by his two sons, the Princes Victor and Louis.

The French transport *The Var* arrived at Port Vendres on Monday, with amnestied Communists from New Caledonia. There was no demonstration.

The election for Bordeaux was held on Sunday. Of 24,149 registered electors only 7,373 voted. M. Blanqui received 3,939 votes, M. Achard 1,852, and M. Metadier 1,374. There being no absolute majority, a second ballot will be necessary and will take place next Sunday.

Thirty of the Councils-General have adopted resolutions in favour of M. Jules Ferry's Education Bills, thirty-two have recorded opinions adverse to the measures, and the remaining nineteen have not as yet treated the question. The Republican Senators and Deputies are now urged to go into the provinces, and explain the nature of the measure to their constituents, in the hope of convincing them that the seventh clause is not so objectionable as it has been described.

The *Times* has information that the Emperor of Austria, acting on Count Andrassy's advice, has asked Baron Haymerle, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome, to accept the post which the Count vacates, with Count Kallay as Under-Secretary of State. It is not known whether either of these gentlemen will accept the appointments to which they are designated.

The *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes a note stating that the Government views with disapprobation the attacks of the Russian Press upon foreign Governments as inconsistent with the friendly relations existing between Russia and all Powers.

We learn by telegraph from Warsaw that the Russian military fêtes opened on Saturday with a grand review and ceremonial march. The troops, which were under the command of Count Kotzebue, numbered 30,000 men. The foreign military spectators included General Mantouff, General Chanzy, Colonel Pellu from Italy, and Field-Marshal Deuffner, from Austria. The Emperor left for the South yesterday.

It is reported that the Czar will meet the Emperor William at some point on the route from Berlin to Königsberg, for which place the latter would start yesterday.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russian Expedition against the Turcomans, telegraphing from Tokiklar on Saturday, states that General Lazareff, the commander of the expedition, who has been seriously ill, has died of carbuncle, at Tchhat.

Serious tumults have occurred at Odessa, arising from the whole of the officers there having been placed under control of the police by a secret order of the Government. Several policemen have been insulted and beaten by the soldiers. The public took the part of the soldiers, and the disturbance would have ended in a street conflict had the gendarmes not hastened to the spot and dispersed the crowd.

The abandonment of the grand manoeuvres which were to have come off in the North of Italy was not on account of the miasmas which are prevalent on the spot selected for the operations, but from important political reasons which render it unadvisable to concentrate a number of troops near the Austrian frontier.

General Garibaldi embarked at Civita Vecchia on Monday for Caprea, accompanied by his son Menotti. The health of the General continues indifferent.

M. Boerescu, the envoy from Roumania, has not been successful in his negotiations with the German Government. The Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph* states that his propositions have been rejected, the programme being found altogether insufficient by the German Government.

The latest accounts from Cashmere describe the condition of the people as somewhat improved, but the pressure of famine will probably continue for some months to come.

Count Carlo Pecci, the Pope's eldest brother, who has been paralyzed for some years, died in Rome on the 29th ulto., aged eighty-six.

The Austrian reconnoitring commission, appointed with reference to the occupation of Novi-Bazar, crossed the frontier on Sunday in two parties near Vizigrad, and entered the province, escorted by Turkish soldiers. Should the parties not be interrupted in their progress, the Austrian troops will march for Novi-Bazar in a few days.

The Crown Prince of Germany is troubled with an affection which, though not of a serious nature, is extremely troublesome. It consists of repeatedly recurring blisters on the sole of the foot. His Imperial Highness had, in consequence, to be carried a day or two ago in a sedan chair to dinner at the Emperor's Palace.

According to the Athens papers the Greek



Government have just taken a census, which shows that the little kingdom is steadily improving. The population, which in 1870 was 1,457,894 inhabitants, now amounts to 1,679,775. When the first census was taken in 1838 the whole population was only 850,000.

The governor of the province of Janina has telegraphed to the Porte that it is apprehended that the nizams in his district will be disbanded unless money be sent immediately for the payment of the arrears due to them.

Prince Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, is shortly expected to arrive at Constantinople.

According to a telegram received at St. Petersburg from the commander of the Nijni Novgorod, that vessel arrived at Saghalien on Saturday, when a medical examination of the convicts on board showed that they were, upon the whole, in good health, only four of their number being ill, three of whom were suffering from ophthalmic disease.

The reported legacy of half-a-million of dollars, which it was said by some American papers was obtained by Jefferson Davis through the exercise of undue influence, has shrunk to 30,000 dollars. The charge made against the ex-President of the Confederate States is indignantly repudiated.

Advices from Chicago state that the largest winter wheat crop ever produced in the United States has been harvested this season. It exceeds both in quantity and quality that of 1878, and the farmers are well content with the prices realised. The spring wheat crop is also a large one, exceeding that of last year, and it is now mostly harvested, except for the northern part of Minnesota and the northern part of Wisconsin. It is estimated that there will be from this year's crop a probable surplus of 160 to 175 million bushels of wheat for export to foreign countries.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Turkish Commissioners have accepted, but with "important reservations," the thirteenth protocol of Berlin as the basis of the negotiations with Greece. The next meeting will be held to-morrow.

The German Liberal party in the Austrian Reichsrath have been holding an assembly at Linz, in which a unanimous agreement has been come to as to the basis of the opposition to the new Ministry. The party adopt the principles of upholding the Constitution, decreasing the military expenditure, and supporting the free laws and institutions of the country.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* reports that the situation in Burmah has become more critical owing to King Thebaw having claimed sovereignty over the Eastern Karennee country. It was rumoured that Colonel Browne had, in consequence, left Mandalay, and it was expected that Lord Lytton would demand the prompt withdrawal of the King's claim, and, if necessary, enforce the demand by recourse to arms. A correspondent at Rangoon says the general opinion there is that Thebaw will avoid giving a *casus belli*, and that peace will not be disturbed.

Cholera continues to rage with much virulence at Cabul. The British Embassy has escaped the disease so far.

A sum of 300,000*l.* will be granted to the troops who crossed the Afghan frontier during the late war. The money will be in the form of six months' "batta."

A telegraph cable has just been laid between Germany and Norway by an English company, which makes the communication between Germany and Scandinavia independent of Denmark.

A *Daily News* telegram says that fifteen hundred soldiers of the Abyssinian army are encamped near Massowah. The two hundred Egyptian troops in Massowah are to be reinforced, and eight hundred Egyptian soldiers have left Suez for that place under Colonel Gordon, who is the bearer of a letter from the Khedive to King John.

Lord Lorne has disallowed the Act passed by the Legislature of British Columbia relative to the Crown lands in that province, and also the Act providing for the better collection of the provincial taxes from the Chinese in the colony.

### Miscellaneous.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**—The City and Guilds Institute, having granted 400*l.* per annum for purposes of technical education at University College, London, have resolved that the grant be appropriated in maintaining the chair of chemical technology and that of engineering and mechanical technology. The professor of technical technology, Dr. Charles Graham, has announced "Technical Education" as the subject of his public lecture at the college on October 1.

SEVERAL FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENTS occurred last week. On Thursday, as a party of American tourists were being driven from Martigny, en route for Chamounix, the carriage in which they were riding was overturned, and Mrs. Wright, a lady from New York, fell into the gorge which borders the road, and was killed on the spot. A few days previously some ladies from Paris met with a similar mishap between St. Cergues and Morez, when two of them were badly hurt, one so dangerously that she is not expected to recover. On Tuesday two mountaineers, father and son, were killed by a fall from the Leissgrat, and on the same day Professor Leuenberger, of Berne, met with an accident in the neighbourhood of the Schynige Platte, which endangered his life and caused him serious bodily injury. The first ascent of the lower Aiguille de Dru was made on Friday by three guides belonging

to Chamounix—Charlet, Prayot, and Folliguet; the second ascent of the higher peak was achieved the same day by M. Cullman and M. Bauman, of the English Alpine Club.

**CAUTION TO BATHERS.**—With the view of diminishing the number of deaths which annually occur at this season of the year from incautious bathing, the following notice has, by order of the Royal Humane Society, been issued by the secretary, and distributed throughout the United Kingdom:—"Important to bathers. Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet; but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

**THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.**—The annual report of the president of this college for the year ending July, 1879, has just been issued. It shows a steady and encouraging increase in the number of the students. In the past session 500 students have been in attendance, of whom 131 were in the faculty of arts, fourteen in the department of engineering, twenty were studying law, 324 medicine, and eleven were students attending various courses of lectures. It appears from the register of the college that since its opening 3,324 students have been enrolled, and have prosecuted or are prosecuting their studies. Of the 500 returned in the present report as having been in attendance in the session now ended, 453 were matriculated and forty-seven non-matriculated; the greater number of the latter being medical students. The president remarks:—"A most remarkable change has of late years taken place in the relative numbers of matriculated and non-matriculated students, particularly since the Queen's University has come into full operation, and is exercising its functions and privileges in the several departments of arts, medicine, law, and engineering. Let the session 1855-56 furnish an example. In that year 193 students were in attendance at the college, of these 119 were matriculated and seventy-four non-matriculated. I cannot, therefore, overlook the immense practical benefit which the Queen's University in Ireland has conferred on this and on its sister colleges. The records of that University show that no fewer than 3,199 degrees and diplomas in the various departments have been conferred by its senate since its opening."

**THE TURKISH SLAVE TRADE.**—A Constantinople letter of the *Paris Temps* supplies interesting details on the subject of the slave-trade in Turkey, recently before the House of Lords. The hundreds of girls who form part of the harem are, he avers, mostly Circassian slaves. The household of every Turk who is at all well off, be he a Pasha, a Bey, or a plain Effendi, is stocked with a certain number of these slaves. They are generally supplied by Circassian families settled in the Empire. The parents, when they have daughters at all well-favoured, bring them up carefully with a view to their being sold. Touts go about the provinces every year, just as horse-dealers travel in the horse-breeding regions of England, France, and Hungary, and buy the girls from their parents. They are brought to Constantinople, and there quartered until finally disposed of in houses which are well known to all old residents in the Turkish capital. Some of those houses are in Tophaneh, on the Bosphorus, and in the quarters of the Sultan Mehomet and the Avret Bazaar. Though they are not sold quite publicly, there is no concealment about the transaction. The terms of the sale are set down in a contract registered by the chief courts, which contract provides for the rights of the buyer in the event of his purchase not being equal to the warranty, or of the slave making her escape. The contract authorises the purchaser, when tired of his bargain, to sell both the mother and her child, and it appears that this occurs daily. The *Standard's* Paris correspondent, who sends the above particulars, truly remarks, "It is hardly an answer to this fearful state of things to plead that *volenti non fit injuria*, and that the victims of this abominable system are quite reconciled to their lot. England has made herself responsible in a measure for the reformation of so foul a scandal against morality and civilisation."

**EDUCATION IN MADAGASCAR.**—PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN.—The following proclamation relating to education has been issued by the Queen of Madagascar:—"I, Queen Ranavalona, by the grace of God and the will of the people, Queen of Madagascar, and defender of the laws of my country, &c., thus I say to you of Iboina: I am glad because the Gospel of Jesus Christ has come to my country and my kingdom, to make wise my people in the knowledge of the true God. But it is not these here in Imerina only who receive it, for it has reached yourselves in Iboina also, and on that account I thank God especially. And now I send you the numbers of the scholars in each of your

towns. I have had them printed that they may all be seen by you, lest you should imagine that I do not see or hear; for I do see and hear, because my subjects are every one eyes and ears to me. And when I examined the numbers of these your children at school, I observed that they are only as yet very few, and not in proportion to the largeness of your Iboina population. Therefore send your children to get knowledge, for the good of it will be a good to you and to themselves—a means of keeping account of your cattle and your money and all your property, and also a means of advancement, for I am a Sovereign who rewards the deserving with good. And you fathers and mothers also be diligent, for it makes me glad to see my subjects wise. It is a thing which will benefit you that I command to be done, for if it were something that would injure you I would not do so; but I know that it will cause you to prosper, and for that reason I insist upon all of you learning. And so be all of you diligent, for although you do not now know the sweetness of knowledge and wisdom, you will discover it when they become yours.—Saith Queen RANAVALONA, Queen of Madagascar.

**THE ZULU KING AND THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.**—"Even-handed Justice" writes to a contemporary:—"However desirous we might be to see the end of the Zulu war there was something melancholy in the statement which has been going the round of the papers that Dabulamanzi, the brother of Cetewayo, and the Zulu hero of Isandlana, had seceded to the invaders and had been last seen in the English camp very drunk and vowing that the desire of his heart was 'to become a white man and wear trousers.' Since then he is reported to have vanished into Zululand. It may, however, be not uninteresting to know what are the opinions of Cetewayo himself on the subject of the liquor traffic. I am assured that the King strictly prohibits the sale of Cape rum and other spirits in his country, and the following occurrence has been related to me by an eyewitness as the occasion of his promulgating his law to this effect. A well-known trader some time within the last four years, on a visit to Ulundi, surreptitiously introduced a quantity of liquors, and a native, a relaxed missionary convert, who was working in building for the King, got outrageously drunk thereon, and meeting the King abused him to his face, calling him every bad name in the Zulu vocabulary. The bloodthirsty tyrant, you might imagine, had him knocked on the head and killed on the spot, or thrown into the ravine full of lions and leopards, into which (in Capetown) he is popularly supposed to cast his victims. By no means; the King took no notice of his abuse, and sending for him the next day, upon his apology frankly forgave him, saying that they who had supplied the drink were more to blame than he was. A law was, however, thereupon made by Cetewayo wholly prohibiting the sale of spirits, since which time Kaffir beer has been the strongest beverage allowed to the Zulus until the invasion of the country by our troops."

**SINGULAR RECOVERY OF SIGHT.**—A curious case of sudden blindness and subsequent restoration to sight by means of the metal cure, and above all by static electricity, is mentioned in the *Journal des Débats* as having been communicated to the *Société des Hôpitaux* by MM. Dujardin-Beaumetz and Ch. Abadie. On Jan. 22, 1878, a young girl, aged sixteen, a pupil of the Seine Normal School, complained of a dull pain in the head. She was accordingly sent to the infirmary, went to sleep, but on waking next morning found she was perfectly blind. On examination the eye was declared normal; but M. Abadie had no trouble in discovering that the whole surface of the body had become insensible to pain. Punctures made in the forehead, on the neck, on the arms, on the legs were not felt; they did not even bleed. It seemed likely that he had to do with a case of hysterical amblyopia. The successes obtained by MM. Charcot and Dumontpallier by the application, in such cases, of pieces of metal to the parts affected, according to Dr. Burq's method, are well known in France, and three pieces of gold were applied to the region of the left temple. At the end of a quarter of an hour the young girl declared that she began to see after a confused manner; after half an hour the restoration of sight to the left eye was complete. On the right side there was no trace of the perception of light. A magnet was applied. The sight slightly improved; but at the end of ten minutes the patient felt so painful a sensation in the head that it was thought best to suspend the application of the magnet. The operation was recommenced more than once; but it was always found necessary to stop; the pains in the head became acute. During the third attempt the patient went to sleep, and fell into a lethargic state. Recourse was again had to the metallic therapeutics, experiments being made with other metals than gold, but without any very marked result. MM. Dujardin-Beaumetz and Abadie, who had shortly before read an interesting article on the cure of certain hysterical manifestations by means of static electricity (*Progres Medical*, No. 8, 1879), resolved to make trial of that method. The patient was placed on the insulated footstool of the electrical machine, and put in communication with one of the conductors. When she was sufficiently charged with electricity sparks were drawn from the rims of the orbits; the explosion accompanying each spark called forth a pretty sharp sensation of pain. After a *seance* of a quarter of an hour her eyesight sensibly improved. The treatment was repeated every other day for a week; the clouds which had obscured her vision were dispersed; they had never returned, and the cure was pronounced complete.



THE REVIVAL OF TRADE continues to make progress, but it has not spread so much as to be general. On the one side, the iron and some other industries are much benefited by increased American orders; but on the other the poor harvest and the wet summer, besides the financial exhaustion among farmers, weigh against home trade. The contracted home demand for agricultural implements shows where the pinch is. Prices in Manchester have remained firm during the past week for cotton goods, but that is owing to the scarcity and firmness of raw cotton, and not to improved consuming demand. The wool trade is irregular and on the whole dull; from the Bradford market the report is of much quietude during the week; and at Leicester the tone of trade is depressed; but from Leeds some tolerably good parcels are being shipped to America, and at Halifax the wool market last week was "rather more buoyant." At Newcastle the demand for steamers to load iron and rails for America is extensive; and we learn from thence that "the long depression in the Northumberland steam coal trade is passing away rapidly, as large overseas orders are coming to hand. One large colliery has received contracts which with working eleven days per fortnight will take until January next to execute. Pits which have been laid in are being reopened, and collieries throughout Durham are working steadily ten days fortnightly." The chemical market is also reported steady. From the chief seats of the iron trade come confirmatory statements of revival. Glasgow:—"Another wave of American buying came on at the end of the week, and considerable orders for Canada were also received. Both the home and Continental trade remain quiet. A large business is being done in hematite, and there is considerable inquiry for Middlesbrough iron for forward delivery. The impression grows that the depression which has so long hung over the district is disappearing." Sheffield:—"In the iron trade there is a very decided improvement, some firms having obtained orders that will keep them well employed for some months. Nearly all branches of trade have slightly improved." Barrow-in-Furness:—"The iron and steel industries are better employed owing to the acceptance by makers of large American and Continental orders. Prices are low. The steel mills are working regularly on shipping orders. Makers are largely sold forward both for iron and steel. Iron ore and coal in greater demand at late values. Shipping busy in exports." Birmingham:—"The uncertainty of harvest prospects checks the expansion of the home trade. Export trade, however, is steadily improving." Cornwall:—"The mining share market has continued active, and a large amount of business has been transacted, there being still an upward tendency in prices, more especially for tin stock."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The second half of the Scotch mail, on the Midland Railway, timed to arrive at St. Pancras Station at 4.15 a.m. on Friday, left the rails about midway between Hendon and Mill Hill, a few minutes before five o'clock. The train had been divided in two, and the first section arrived safely at St. Pancras. The second section, consisting of locomotive, tender, and post van, two meat vans, fish van, luggage van, and two passenger carriages, went off the line on an embankment at the foot of Church-end Hill, about three-quarters of a mile from Hendon. Most of the passengers, of whom there were about ten in the train, were thrown off their seats by a succession of jerks and concussions, followed almost instantly by the coaches toppling over. When the train came to a stand the two guards found that the driver, John Potterton, and the fireman, Paul Cooley, had jumped off just as the locomotive turned on its side, and escaped, the former with a few bruises and cuts on the hands, and the latter with a slight scalding. Both guards hastened to give the alarm, and the driver kept the whistle sounding until help arrived. The passengers had scrambled out of the wreck almost unaided, and only one, a lady whose name was not obtained, complained of being injured. Her injuries comprised a severe shaking and a few bruises. One passenger, who was asleep when the accident occurred, was thrown through the carriage window, and escaped without injury. The driver of the train has made a statement in which he says:—"The first half of the mail left Leicester fifteen minutes late, and I followed with the second half twenty-eight minutes late. All went well until between Mill Hill and Hendon. It was just beginning to get a little light, but I could not see any distance in front of the engine. We were running at the rate of between forty-five and forty-six miles an hour, as near as I can say, when suddenly I saw, just a few yards in front of the engine, that the line had given way, that the rails had slipped out very wide, and that the ballast had been washed away. I had no time to say anything; but I shut off the steam, and we were off the rails in a moment. The engine sank deep in the ground, ploughing up the way, and after running for about twenty yards, as near as I can tell, rolled down the embankment, which is about ten feet deep, and lay on the right side. The engine dragged the front part of the train with it; but the great portion was hurled over to the down line, blocking it completely. I was covered with coal and debris, but I held on to the engine, which was shattered and broken almost to pieces. I was turned quite round, but with what I do not know, and I found myself in a heap of rubbish just in front of the firebox. I got out as quickly as possible, then became very faint on account of the great pain in both hands, which had been lacerated and torn by the debris. I found that the stoker

had got out before me, and that he had been badly scalded on the thigh. I do not know how we escaped being killed; I look upon it as miraculous. There was a great deal of confusion, but I was too ill to take much notice of it." Potterton and Cooley are progressing favourably. It appears that Potterton's injuries are much more serious than was at first thought. The stoker, in his account of the accident, says there was no chance of reducing speed after it occurred, as the train was only fitted with the old-fashioned hand brake. He says that had they had the continuous brake it might have been possible to apply it and prevent the carriages coming forward with such terrific force. The speed at the time of the accident was forty-five miles an hour.

### Gleanings.

A Georgia editor, in speaking of a rival, says:—"A piece of charcoal would make a white mark on his conscience."

A curious proof of the "badness of the times" is to be found in the fact that not less than a million sterling was withdrawn from the Bank of England early last month by persons who keep private accounts there, for holiday purposes.

On the coast of Africa, a captain was going to throw overboard one of the crew, who was on the point of death. So the man sang out, "You are not going to bury me alive, are you?" "Oh," said the captain, "you needn't be so jolly particular to a few minutes."

At Yale, long ago, was a student named Dutton, who was bald. One day, at recitation, another student burst out laughing. The tutor asked what was the matter. The student made an effort to be quiet, but soon there was another explosion. The tutor then insisted on knowing the cause. The student said: "A fly kept trying to light on Dutton's head, and he slid off every time."—*Journal of Education*.

LINE UPON LINE.—Teacher: "What is meant by ships crossing the line?" Scholar: "When they sail over the Equator." Teacher: "Do you know of any other line at sea besides the Equator?" "Scholar: "Yes, sir: there's the Anchor Line, and the Allan Line, and the Cunard Line, and several others."

THE RULE OF CONTRARY.—The *Globe*, in its notice of the Birmingham Musical Festival, makes the following observation:—"A noticeable feature of Wednesday night's concert was the fact that there were six English singers who all sang only foreign songs, and that of the three foreigners two, whose command of the language is far from perfect, sang only English songs."

TO KEEP FRESH BUTTER FOR WINTER USE.—The following is said to be a very useful recipe:—Make a pickle of salt and water as for beef or pork; beat the butter rather more than usual to extract all the buttermilk; put the usual quantity of salt; make it into pounds, and wrap each pound in a piece of linen rag; lay them in the pickle, with a weight on the top to keep them covered by it.

CURRAN CONFOUNDED.—Rogers says, "I once dined with Curran in the public room of the chief inn in Greenwich, when he talked a great deal, and, as usual, with considerable exaggeration. Speaking of something which he would not do for any inducement, he exclaimed vehemently, 'I had rather be hung on twenty gibbets!' 'Don't you think, sir, one would be enough for you?' said a girl, a stranger, who was sitting at a table next us. I wish you could have seen Curran's face. He was absolutely confounded."

A REMARKABLE REQUEST.—Mr. J. C. Uthoff, second house-surgeon at Guy's Hospital, relates the following incident in the *Lancet*:—"A well-dressed and ladylike female, with a strong French accent, asked to see me, and requested that the interview might be a private one, as the subject upon which she wished to speak was, to use her own words, 'a delicate' one. A young woman, a relative or friend of hers, was entitled to inherit some property if married; but, being single, there was a prospect of her losing it. As no suitable husband seemed likely to appear, she was desirous of finding some 'dying' man, of what position it mattered not, to whom she might be formally married, and so obtain the property; while at the same time the link might be a slender one, and soon broken. This they had not been able to manage in France, where she lived, and they had accordingly sent over to a London hospital, where they hoped for success. I was requested to find such a dying man suitable for the object. If he were a widower and had children, they would make some provision for the children. I need not dwell upon the answer given to such a request. It would be curious to know if the same attempt has been made at other London hospitals."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MISTAKE.—A reporter of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* was sent to the hotel to interview General Sherman. He sent up his card, and the same time a young lady, attended by a footman, who was also in the reception-room, sent up her card also. The messenger soon returned with two cards from General Sherman. And the clerk handed one to the reporter and the other to the footman. The reporter read the card that was handed to him as follows:—"Regret exceedingly that I can't come. Give my love to your mother, and assure her I have not forgotten old times. Hope the *soirée* will be a success, as I am sure it will be. Pardon the witticism when I say that yours truly is very *soirée* he can't be present." The reporter

had just finished reading, and saw the mistake that had been made, when, looking up, he saw whirling away the carriage which contained the young lady. Just then a card with the following rude reply dropped from the lady's hand and fluttered to the ground:—"Go to the deuce! What do I care about the army, the Chinese Bill, the coolie trade, the Presidential question, or any other question. Again, I say, as in the beginning, go there yourself!"

REFRESHING DRINKS.—Very refreshing drinks may be made from fresh fruit when it is in season, and they will be found to be much superior to those which are made from fruit syrup. Pick a quart of fruit, and mash it well in a basin. Pour over it two quarts of cold spring water. Wash some paper in water till it is reduced to a pulp. Put this into the basin with the fruit, pour the whole into a jelly bag, and strain off the juice. Add sugar boiled to a syrup and a little lemon juice, if liked. Serve the fruit-water in glasses. Cherries, red and white currants, raspberries, and strawberries, are especially suited for these drinks. The cherries should have boiling water poured over them and should be allowed to soak for an hour or two. When these fruits are not in season pour boiling water over three or four baked apples while they are still hot. Strain off the liquor when it is cold, and sweeten with honey or moist sugar. It will prove a very welcome beverage. In winter time slice a lemon and two oranges into a jug. Pour over these a quart of boiling water, add a tablespoonful of crushed sugarcandy, and strain the liquor when cold.—From "*Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery*."

A CALCULATING PRODIGY.—Amongst the most remarkable infant phenomena of modern times must be reckoned Moritz Frankl, the Hungarian "calculating boy," whose feats of mental reckoning are said to surpass even those of the late George Bidder. This extraordinary child, who has not completed his eighth year, is now making the tour of Europe with his parents for the purpose of turning his marvellous gift to profitable account, and has been for the last fortnight established nightly at the Belle Alliance Theatre in Berlin before crowded audiences solving the most appalling arithmetical problems with amazing readiness and unerring correctness. The other evening a tenant of one of the back seats in the pit of the theatre propounded to the little Moritz the following complicated calculation:—"My deceased friend Augustus Knipmeier recently expired at the age of sixty-two years, eight months, and seventeen days. When he was fourteen years and a-half old he began to drink beer at the rate of six seidels and two 'schnitte' per diem, and continued so to do until the day of his death. Now a siddel costs fifteen pfennige, and a 'schnitt' ten pfennige. How many pfennige did he spend upon beer between his twenty-ninth semester and his demise?" In less than half a minute young Frankl was ready with his answer:—"He spent exactly 1,618,870 pfennige!" "That is right," rejoined Knipmeier's friend, "I worked it out myself in a day and a-half with paper and pencil. The lamented Augustus contrived to spend 16,188 marks 70 pfennige (a little over 8,000*l.*) in beer within the space of forty-eight years and two months. Peace be to his ashes!"

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK AND ROBERT HALL.—In a letter by the late Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge, published in a recent number of *The Sunday at Home*, there occurs the following interesting notice of Robert Hall:—"Robert Hall had ceased to live in Cambridge before my freshman's year, and of his manners in society I have no right to speak, as I do not remember to have ever exchanged a sentence with him, though on public occasions I have once or twice met him. But he occasionally revisited Cambridge; and then he always preached at the Baptist meeting-house in St. Andrew's-street, and whenever I could secure a seat on such occasions, I always attended the meeting. He always began with a prayer (sometimes of considerable length), uttered with great earnestness and simplicity, but injured in effective power from an apparent asthmatical difficulty of articulation. There was the same constitutional or organic difficulty in the commencement of his sermon. But the breathing of his sentences became more easy as he advanced, and before long there was a moral grandeur in his delivery which triumphed over all organic defects or physical weakness. While he rolled out his beautiful and purely-constructed sentences, one felt as if under the training of a higher nature. In occasional flights of imagination, in discussions of metaphysical subtlety, we were for a while amazed, and almost in fear for the preacher. And then he would come down, with an eagle's swoop, upon the matter he had in hand, and enforce it with a power of eloquence such as I have never felt or witnessed in the speaking of any other man. Such is my feeling now. Many a long year has passed away since I last heard Robert Hall. I have listened with admiration to many orators in the two Houses of Parliament, and to many good and heart-moving preachers; but I never heard one who was, to my mind, on the same level with Robert Hall."

FRENCH HOME LIFE.—A writer in the *Constitutionnel* publishes an interesting description of past and present home life in France, or, rather, of family life in Paris. He says:—"It is a characteristic sign of the contemporary Parisian that he cannot stay at home of an evening. Great or small, rich or poor, he must go out, and that in all seasons. Formerly theatres, balls, or evening walks were the exception for the Parisians. After dinner they stayed at home



as a rule; they kissed the children, who said 'Good night' on leaving the dining-room, and went to bed; the mother sometimes did not think it beneath her to put them to bed herself. She would then till about ten embroider, or work tapestry. Husband and wife would converse together, or the husband might, perchance, read the evening paper aloud. In that way the evening passed, long or short, according to the *entente*—more or less cordiale—of the spouses. At eleven, at the latest, the lamp was turned out. In those days it was almost a treat—a small extra—when the family went to listen to the military bands in the public gardens, or to sit down on the chairs in the Champs Elysées. At that period very few people, even among the richest, could tell their coachman to put the horses to in order to go and breathe the cool air of the summer evenings. Very few people had a coachman. Nowadays private carriages are as common as boots or umbrellas. The quiet pleasures of home have disappeared from our manners. People now go out every evening, and cannot content themselves with cigars of a moderate price. They go and see all the new pieces; they are everywhere, in fact, of an evening, except at home, and that is why public establishments swarm in Paris, why the keepers of *cafés* become millionaires, and why the great city is the city of night *par excellence*—the astonishment and joy of foreigners, who cannot help asking, 'When do the Parisians sleep?' Life in the country in August is generally private. Visits are made among neighbours, riding parties are formed, and lawn tennis is played. In the villas of the Paris financiers the luxury displayed is unimaginable. The ladies always dine in low dresses, and the gentlemen in evening dress. The customs of the town have been imported into the country. Visits are paid, and cards exchanged. Three toilettes daily is the rule; and what toilettes! The other day at Ville d'Avray the charming wife of a banker wore a costume composed of forty-five silk pocket-handkerchiefs. The bonnet and parasol were also formed of silk handkerchiefs. In this society of millionaires the baby mania plays a great rôle. There are a pair of scales in each nursery. The mothers spend their time in weighing their offspring. Baby weighing is all the rage, and fond parents lay heavy bets on the chances of their babies making other people's babies kick the beam. Nor are the horses forgotten. The ladies have their village cart, which they drive themselves. Others have two grooms on horseback following their pony-chaise. These financiers do not know how to show sufficient honour to their bank notes. Their valets bloom in breeches, they eat off silver plate, and the dinner consists of several services, exactly as in Paris. The rusticity of the country, the free and easy life it invites one to, are severely banished. There the tone of conversation is within the reach of the meanest capacity, and the songs of these birds do not correspond to their feathers. The ladies like to talk the latest slang of the Boulevard, and the repertory of the *cafés concerts* is very much in vogue among them. Spicy jests are banded about, and *bon-mots* are concocted which are more worthy of the *Folies Marigny* than of these lordly marble halls. After all I doubt whether this society of outrageous luxury amuses itself very much. But it spends a great deal of money and our millionaires show what wit they can.

**EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUBUBES.**—CAUTION!—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists; by others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d. and 1s., labelled JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 43, Thread-needle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

**"COCA LEAF," WORDSWORTH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OF HEALTH.**—Prepared from "Erythroxylon-Coca," the successful remedy for debility, nervousness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, and rheumatism. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 5s., and 15s.; sent free on receipt of P.O.O.—H. Wordsworth and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 6, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, London.

**HAPPY DAYS!** There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. It is the old established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection as beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

**WARNING! RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.**—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public have been attended by the usual results—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

**DO YOUR "DYING" AT HOME.**—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Magenta will dye a table cover or a small curtain completely in ten minutes in a painful of water. Silk scarfs, veils, braid, ribbons, may be dyed crimson, scarlet, violet, &c., in a basin of water. Judson's Dyes. Sold by chemists everywhere.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS** will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alternative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailments; bad legs, old age's great grievances, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded, when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### MARRIAGES.

**HAECHLER—HAWKINS.**—Aug. 25, at Regent's Park Chapel, R. Haechler, Esq., of Zofingen, Switzerland, to Eliza Ann, daughter of the late John Valentine and Easter Hawkins, of Hanover-place, Regent's Park, and late of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road.

**FREEMAN—POWELL.**—Aug. 26, at Wynne-road Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. T. L. Edwards, George Turner, eldest son of George Scott Freeman, of the Grove, Camberwell, to Emma Matilda, fifth daughter of Charles Powell, of 16, Burton-road, Brixton.

**DUNCAN—GRANT.**—Aug. 27, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove-terrace, by the Rev. Patrick Beaton, M.A., John James Duncan, South Australia, to Jean Gordon, daughter of late James Grant, of 21, Durham-terrace, Westbourne Park.

**MERRINGTON—TEED.**—Aug. 28, at Maberley Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Leask, J. A. Merrington, Seaton, Devon, to Amelia, widow of the late E. Teed, Esq., barrister-at-law. No cards.

**BARLING—HUMPHREYS.**—Aug. 28, at the Congregational Church, Week-street, Maidstone, by the Rev. A. F. Muir, M.A., Robert Barling, of Buckland-road, Maidstone, to Agnes, widow of the late Mr. H. J. Humphreys, of Edenbridge.

**GREEN—HICKS.**—Aug. 27, at the Friends' Meeting House, Stanstead, Essex, Richard Crafton, eldest son of Joshua Green, of Stanstead, to Edith Emily, only daughter of Thomas Smith Hicks, also of Stanstead.

### DEATHS.

**GILL.**—Aug. 27, at Camden House, Lee Glebe, Blackheath, Elizabeth Lansborough, widow of the Rev. William Gill, aged 68, surviving her husband only 12 months and 13 days.

**SNOWDEN.**—Aug. 28, at his residence, Bank Top House, Great Horton, near Bradford, Mr. Alderman Henry Snowden.

**CAMPBELL.**—Aug. 28, very suddenly, Peter Campbell, of Erith, Kent.

## Advertisements.

Price ONE SHILLING Monthly.

### THE CONGREGATIONALIST.

Edited by J. GUINNESS ROGERS, B.A.

CONTENTS for SEPTEMBER:

1. CABINET PORTRAIT of Mr. T. R. HILL, M.P. With Sketch of His Life.
  2. MR. GLADSTONE on the EVANGELICAL PARTY.
  3. THE RECENT FAMINE IN CHINA, and its RESULTS. By E. R. BARRETT.
  4. THE PULPIT and POPULAR SCEPTICISM. By PHILLIPS BROOKS.
  5. ART BOHEMIANISM. By SYDNEY BOWEN.
  6. SUNDAY AFTERNOON READINGS. By J. GUINNESS ROGERS, B.A.
  7. THE MINISTRY and the OPPOSITION.
  8. TALKS with CHILDREN. By EUSTACE R. CONDOR, M.A.
  9. ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS of the MONTH.
- OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS. CONTINENTAL RECORD. CURRENT LITERATURE. MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster Row.

### CHILTERN HOUSE, RISBOROUGH, BUCKS.

The Misses LOCKE, having REMOVED to the above spacious house and grounds, well adapted for school purposes, have Vacancies for Boarders. Terms very moderate. Little boys received. RECOMMENCE SEPTEMBER 16.

### HOWARD COLLEGE, BEDFORD.

(Established 1862.)

Principal, Mrs. J. COMPTON BURNETT, assisted by the Rev. J. C. BURNETT, Certificated Governesses, English and Foreign, and Masters from the Harpur Schools. Young ladies receive a sound education, careful religious training, and every domestic comfort.

Special attention given to Modern Languages, and preparation for local Examinations. Prospectuses and inclusive terms sent on application.

**A MIDDLE-AGED CHRISTIAN LADY** desires to obtain a SITUATION as COMPANION, or any position of trust. Salary a secondary consideration. References.—Address, "M.P." at Mr. Lyne's, Bookseller, Grantham.

**INVESTMENTS.** Interest on Capital 5, 10, 15, 20 per Cent. and above. The future. The present. Safe and highly profitable channels for money.—See REYNOLDS' SELECT LIST FOR INVESTORS. Gratis.—Apply to John B. Reynolds, 37, Walbrook, London, E.C. Established 20 years. Bankers, London and South-Western.

**SPARKLING CIDER, PURE and SWEET** at 12s. PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE QUARTS Bottles and packing included.

Carriage paid to London and Liverpool. THOMAS M. LANG, Westport, Curry Rivell, Somersetshire.

Less than Three Dozen not supplied.

"He that hath ears to hear let him hear."

**HEALTH, DIET, and DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE EARS.**

**THE Rev. E. J. SILVERTON** will send his Health Advocate, giving important advice and particulars on the above subjects, free to any person, showing how Deafness may be at once relieved and ultimately cured. Many most interesting cases are set forth. Thousands of people are hearing Sermons and Lectures to-day who would have remained deaf had they not applied to Mr. Silvertton. When a remedy is so successful, ought not every deaf person in the kingdom to try it, if it be in his or her power?

**REV. E. J. SILVERTON,** ALBERT HOUSE, PARK STREET, NOTTINGHAM PASTOR OF EXETER HALL CHURCH.

**SERMONS PREACHED TO THE MASSES,** by REV. E. J. SILVERTON. Over 400 Pages. Crown 8vo, Price 6s. Order of any Bookseller, or ALABASTER and PASSMORE, 4 Paternoster Buildings London. The Sermons are quaint and humorous, containing many droll sayings and unusual illustrations. Must read them!! No one slept while they were delivered!! An Engraving of the Preacher's Place of Worship, Exeter Hall, Nottingham, will be found within. These Sermons are unlike all others. Sent post free from the Author.

## DR. RIDGE'S PATENT (COOKED) FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS.

**DR. RIDGE'S FOOD** is Agreeable, Digestible, Nourishing, and Bone and Flesh Forming. By my troth,

There's not a prettier sight on earth Than children who are well, With cheeks like roses, pearly teeth That fleecy snow excel.

Just see a group of these at play, And by our Holy Rood, We say those healthy looks are got By Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

"What say physicians of repute?" They laud it to the skies. Its purity and strengthening power They also criticise.

Nutritious and flesh-forming, too, And made from all that's good. All analysts assert that none Can equal RIDGE'S FOOD.

## DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.—ARTHUR HILL HASSELL, M.D., writes:—

"Dr. Ridge's Food is a very nutritious article of diet, well adapted for the use of infants, children, and invalids."

The whole profession praise this Food, Like mother's milk it feeds; However weak the child may be, To health and strength it leads. Like magic, its nutritious powers Produce the greatest good; And that is why all parents use Famed Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

Of diets it is richest, best, And safest now in use; One trial does suffice to show Just what it will produce. Thousands of human lives it's saved, And thus its sterling good Is fully known, and hence the fame Of Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

## DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.—What says the Press?

What says the Press? Why, it speaks out, Its wondrous powers confirms; And praises it with perfect truth, In laudatory terms; It says none equals, none excels, And, in a fervent mood, It shows the virtues that exist In Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

The secret of its great success Is in the mode it's made; 'Tis free as air from parasites Which others have displayed; Made from the finest wheat that's grown, No wonder it has stood The most severe and searching tests, This Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

## DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.—Mothers say:—

How beautiful does baby look, How healthy and how fat! It all results from one great source, And you may guess what's that. Why, now to eat his diet he Is always in the mood, So pleasant to the palate is Famed Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

When other articles we gave, Disgusted would he be; But now he takes his Patent Food With relish and with glee. Instead of being sickly, weak, And in a fretful mood, He's strong, he's healthy, and robust, With Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

## DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.

The CONTRAST.

"Look on this picture And on that."—SHAKESPEARE.

Contrast the child that sickly, pale, Effeminate, and weak; Who has not strength, nor nerve, nor yet Can scarcely dare to speak. While such are fed on diets vile, Devoid of all that's good, Let's see how other children thrive With Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

Reared by the help of RIDGE'S FOOD, The child is hale and strong; Possessed of every blessing that Can make existence long. It lays the sure foundation of Health, strength, and all that's good; This is the contrast daily shown By Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

**DR. RIDGE'S FOOD** is sold by all Chemists throughout the country.



**TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE.**  
FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD D.D.

## PROFESSORS.

English Literature ...	Prof. MORLEY, University Col
Botany ...	Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
French Language ...	Dr. MANDROU.
German Language ...	Dr. WHEE, Dulwich Coll.
Italian Language ...	Prof. FERRERO, LL.D.
Ancient and Modern History	Dr. KEMSHEAD, Dulwich Coll.
English Language ...	G. E. WEST, Esq., M.A.
Physical Geography ...	Prof. SEELEY, King's Coll.
Music—Theory, &c. ...	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Piano and Harmonium ...	Herr LOUIS DIEHL.
Singing ...	Signor GARCIA.
Drawing and Painting ...	E. C. MILES, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S.

Terms and Particulars on application to THE PRINCIPALS.

**UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, HASTINGS.**

Mr. JOHN STEWART has the pleasure of informing his friends that he has secured the help of the Rev. B. B. WILLIAMS, late of Chichester.

The New Lower School, under the care of Mrs. Butler (wife of Mr. Edward A. Butler, B.A., B.Sc.) will be OPENED at CHRISTMAS.

The following successes at public examinations have been achieved by boys from this school during the last nine months:—

London University First B.A.	1
" Matriculation in Honours	3
" Matriculation in 1st Division	3
Cambridge Local Examination—Seniors	8
" Juniors	14
College of Preceptors, First Prize for Mathematics.	
Six First Class, 23 Second Class, 14 Third Class—total, 43.	

**CAMBRIDGE HOUSE,**

CORNWALLIS GARDENS, HASTINGS.

A School for Ladies.  
Conducted by Mrs. WILLIAMS (wife of the Rev. B. B. Williams).

Prospectus on application.

**ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. — Highbury House School** for Young Gentlemen. Head Master, R. JOHNSTONE, M.A., LL.B. Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English taught. Special attention paid to the health and comfort of delicate boys. The AUTUMN TERM commences Sept. 20. For Prospectus apply to Mrs. DUFF, the Lady Principal.

**CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL,**  
120, HAGLEY ROAD, EDGBASTON,  
near Birmingham.

Principal—FREDERIC EWEN, aided by an efficient staff of resident and visiting Masters.

The AUTUMN TERM will commence on TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 16TH.

**MILL HILL SCHOOL**  
MIDDLESEX, N.W.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences on THURSDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER, 1879.

Applications for admission or for particulars of general information to be addressed to the Head Master, Dr. Weymouth, at the school.

**STELLA HOUSE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**

DARTMOUTH PARK HILL, LONDON, N.

**HIGH MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION** for GIRLS. Eighty-five pupils passed Oxford, Cambridge, and College of Preceptors' Examinations. Trained and Certificated Teachers, resident French governess, and visiting professors. Terms moderate.

PRINCIPAL—Miss SUTTON.

## REFEREES.

Mrs. HENRY VINCENT, Gaisford Street, London, N.W.  
Miss BUSS, N.L.O.S., London.  
Dr. S. MANNING, LL.D., Religious Tract Society.  
W. S. GROSER, Esq., Sunday School Union.

**OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.**

The NEXT SESSION will commence in the Department of Arts, Science, and Law on the 7th of October; in the Medical Department, on the 1st of October; and in the Evening Classes, on the 13th of October. Candidates for admission must not be under fourteen years of age, and, in the Arts and Science Department, those under sixteen will be required to pass a preliminary examination in English, arithmetic, and elementary Latin.

Prospectuses of the several departments may be obtained from Mr. Cornish, Piccadilly, and other booksellers in Manchester, and at the College.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

**HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL for LADIES,**  
THE COLLEGE, BRIDPORT.

Principal—Miss MARSTON.

Superior educational advantages, with home comforts and Christian training.

Pupils prepared for various public examinations.  
Sea-air and bathing. Special arrangements made for children whose parents are abroad.

Reference may be made to Lady Lush, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, and Dr. Underhill, Derwent Lodge, Thurlow Road, Hampstead.

**PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS,**  
Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. Miss TOLLER will RECEIVE her PUPILS on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

**COLLEGE EDUCATION for FORTY POUNDS**

A YEAR, Board, Lodging, and College Fees included. Outdoor Students Ten Pounds per annum, at the UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of WALES.—President: The Right Hon. Lord ABERDARE. Principal: Rev. T. C. EDWARDS, M.A., Oxon. and Lond. Session 1879-80 begins 7th October next.

For Prospectus apply to the Registrar at the College, Aberystwyth, or to the Hon. Secs., 7, Queen Victoria Street, London.

**WILTON HOUSE, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM.**

The SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, lately conducted by the Misses PHIPSON and Miss HILL, now Mrs. WALTER LANCE, is carried on by Mrs. LANCE.

The AUTUMN TERM is from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, to FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19TH.  
References kindly permitted to the Rev. R. W. DALE, Birmingham.

**HOLT HOUSE SCHOOL, CHESHUNT, LONDON, N.**

Conducted by Professor W. B. TODD HUNTER, M.A., (Gold Medallist) University of London, and Fellow of University College, London. Formerly of Cheshunt College.

In addition to the usual Classical, Mathematical, and English subjects and French, which is studied daily, instruction in Science forms a part of the regular work of the upper classes. The French, German, drawing, and painting are taught by Dr. Adelstein, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting at the Royal Polytechnic, London. Inclusive terms from £45 per annum.

For particulars apply as above.

**WARWICK. — The KING'S SCHOOLS. —**

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, SEPTEMBER 15, in the new buildings. Boarding fees £40 a-year. No extras. Tuition fees £10 to £12 a-year. Special attention paid to French, German, Drawing, and Natural Science. Large classrooms, and well-arranged chemical laboratory. Exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities or places of professional training. Also Exhibitions in the form of total or partial remission of School fees. Large cricket ground adjoining the school.—Apply to Rev. W. F. MacMichael, M.A., Head Master.

**COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BECCLES, SUFFOLK.**

Principal: ALFRED K. HOCKEY, F.S.A., &amp;c.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS, open competition, Dec. 1879. Extensive well-adapted Premises. Large staff of resident English and Foreign Masters. Sound and liberal Education. Every convenience for Cricket, Bathing, &c. Additional wing has been added. A few vacancies may be secured. See full Prospectus, &c. Terms: From 18 Guineas.

**MOIRA HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,**  
UPPER ADDISCOMBE, CROYDON, SURREY.

Conducted on the Collegiate system.

The testimony of the Parents of past and present Pupils is that the Training and Teaching are very marked in their effect.

Boarders received from the age of Nine years and upwards.

Inclusive Fees for Board and Instruction, 80 to 100 guineas per annum, according to age.

For Prospectuses, with names of Referees and full particulars, address the Principals, as above.

**A FEW YOUNG LADIES can be RECEIVED**

as RESIDENT PUPILS in a first-class School in the Northern suburb of London. Terms (including Lessons with Four Masters) from Thirty Guineas. Vacancy for a governess-pupil (Minister's Daughter preferred).—Address, the Lady Principal, Mrs. Hennah, Park House, Parkhurst-road, Camden-road, N.

Established 1857.

**LADIES' SCHOOL, COWLEYMOOR HOUSE,**  
TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE.

Professors attend for the accomplishments. Careful training and home comforts. Pupils prepared for the University Examinations.

Special terms for the daughters of ministers. Address Lady Principal.

**SUTHERLAND HOUSE,**  
MARINE DRIVE, GREAT YARMOUTH.

## LADIES' SCHOOL.

Under the general direction of Mr. and Mrs. TOMKINS.

Prospectus, with full particulars, on application.

## SEASIDE EDUCATION.

**GREAT YARMOUTH COLLEGE.**  
Principal—DANIEL TOMKINS.

Six Resident Masters.

Prospectus, List of Successful Students, &amp;c., on application.

**STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY,**  
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application to DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

**BLACKPOOL. — MERCHANTS' COLLEGE.**

Names now entered for NEXT TERM, SEPT. 4. Full prospectus, address

ISAAC GREGORY, F.R.G.S.

**TETTENHALL COLLEGE,**  
STAFFORDSHIRE.

## HEAD MASTER—

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medallist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prize-man in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

## SECOND MASTER—

JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First Class at both First and Second B.A. Examinations.

ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

There are five Scholarships connected with the College.

Senior Tettenhall Scholarship	£31 10 0
Junior Tettenhall Scholarship	26 5 0
Directors' Scholarship	26 5 0
The Shaw Scholarship	30 0 0
The Mander Scholarship	30 0 0

There is a large swimming-bath on the College premises for use throughout the year, being warmed in cold weather. There is a well-equipped gymnasium, and there are three good fields for cricket and football.

Boys are prepared for the Universities, the Professions, and for Commerce.

For particulars as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master at the College, or to the Secretary and Preacher, the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton. THIRD TERM from Sept. 21st to Dec. 30th.

**OXFORD COUNTY MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL**  
(HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME).

The success of this School for thirty-eight years arises from the fact that great attention is paid to subjects required in commercial life. Boys have excelled in good writing, arithmetic, French, book-keeping, and mercantile correspondence. Pupils from this School have passed the Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society and the College of Preceptors, and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations in Honours. Cricket, fishing, safe bathing, &c.

References to parents in all parts of England.

Inclusive terms twenty-two or twenty-four guineas.

For views and prospectus apply to the Principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

**EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST GIRLS' SCHOOL, BISHOPS STORTFORD.**

Lady Principal—Miss LEWIN.

The SCHOOL will REOPEN on THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1879.

Terms on application.

**CASTLE HALL SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON.**

Conducted by Mrs. MARTIN and her Daughters.

Assisted by Masters, and Qualified English and Foreign Governesses.

Pupils prepared annually for the Cambridge Local and other Examinations.

## SELECT BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

FACING THE SEA.

**STAFFORD HOUSE,**  
51, EVERSFIELD PLACE,  
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.**UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE, W.C.**

Students and Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, attending Classes at University College, London, RESIDE in the HALL, under Collegiate Discipline. Particulars as to Fees, Rent of Rooms, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal, or the Secretary, at the Hall.

E. A. WURTZBURG, Secretary.

**THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,**  
SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

For the sons of Ministers and Missionaries; the sons of Laymen have been admitted since 1856.

Principal—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (London) in Classics and Philosophy, Williams Divinity Scholar, assisted by competent Masters.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., Halifax, Chairman

W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.

J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.

Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

"The School itself is an excellently-contrived building where . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

The Committee have since provided a Chemical Laboratory, Gymnastic Apparatus, and detached Infirmary. The Playground has been enlarged, and a new Lavatory provided. The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

FIFTEEN BOYS passed the last CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION, four in First Class Honours, one in the Second Class, and two in the Third, with six distinctions.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.

Ministers' sons are received on reduced terms, which may be ascertained on application to the Secretary.

For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS**

**MESSRS. COOKE BAINES & CO.,** Surveyors and Valuers, No. 28, Finsbury-place, E.C., having had many years' experience in the settlement of Compensation Claims, offer their Services where property is required to be taken compulsorily.

£10 INVESTED in UNITED STATES STOCKS make fortunes every month. Books sent free explaining everything.—BAXTER & Co., Bankers and Stockbrokers, 7, Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.

**A YOUNG LADY,** with several years' experience in teaching, DESIRES an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Christian family. English, French (studied in France), Music, Singing, Drawing, and Calligraphy. Good references.—Address "J.M.," care of Messrs. Whitby and Son, Bridgwater.

**BOARD and RESIDENCE** at Brighton. Central position, near to the Pavilion, Aquarium, and Piers. Sea views. Liberal table. Every home comfort.—Terms on application to Mr. and Mrs. Box, 53, Old Steine, and 17 and 18, Castle-square.

**F. H. MIALI, 27, KING STREET, LIVERPOOL,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND FORWARDING AGENT.



**THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).**

Established 1872.  
Paid-up Capital ..... £500,000.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.  
5 1/2 per Cent. for Five Years and upwards.  
5 per Cent. for One Year and upwards.  
Less than One Year according to Bank rates.  
Deposit Notes issued under the Seal of the Company, with cheques or coupons attached for half-yearly interest.  
SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their moneys are invested and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.  
Prospectuses and full information obtainable at the Office 52, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.  
A. W. RAY, Manager.

**Accidents Occur Daily!!****ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS**  
Provided against by a Policy of the  
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

The Oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company.  
The Right Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, Chairman.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
Annual Income, £214,000.  
A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury, may be secured at moderate Premiums.  
Bonus allowed to insurers of five years' standing.  
£1,350,000 have been paid as Compensation.  
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or  
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**PROFITABLE AGENCY.**—India and China pure TEAS, in quarter and half-pound bags, to Sell from 1s. 6d. per lb. Supplied to Agents at Importers' prices. No licence required.—Write for particulars and press opinions to OLIVER, OLIVER, and Co., Tea Importers, 231, Southgate-road, London, N.

**STEEL PENS** warranted quality, Manufactured by **GEORGE W. HUGHES, 56, ST. PAUL'S-SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM.** THE GALVANISED PEN, No. 418; EXTRA STRONG METAL SKEDADDLE, No. 396; OLD ENGLISH PEN, No. 80; BANK OF ENGLAND PEN, No. 48; COMMERCIAL PEN, No. 355; BANK PEN, No. 356; SPHYNX PEN, No. 9; SCHOOL PEN, No. 347; and BUSINESS PEN, No. 463, give universal satisfaction. Maker of JOSEPH RUDHALL, and CO.'S PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN, ENGBROSSING PEN, No. 36, and SILVER STEEL PEN, No. 320.  
Sample Box, assorted kinds, for Seven Stamps.

**THE EGYPTIAN SCARF PIN,** set with ALASKA DIAMOND. This Pin is all the rage in fashionable circles, and may, indeed, be worn by the Prince or the Peasant. It is a graceful set-off to any Gentleman. The longer it is worn the better it will be liked. In value it is worth 10s. 6d.; but if this advertisement be cut out and sent to me, with a P.O. for 2s. 6d., this wonderful bargain will be sent by return of post. If not approved of, money returned.

**JESSE SILVERTON & CO.**  
(SON OF THE REV. E. J. SILVERTON),  
9, PARK STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

**COAL.—COCKERELL'S COALS.**—Best Wallsend, 24s. cash; Wallsend—Class B, 22s. cash; Best Inland, 22s. cash; Inland, Class B, 20s. cash; Derby Brights, 19s.; Nuts, 18s.; Best Coke, 13s. Cash on delivery.  
Central Office: 13, Cornhill, and Brighton.

**COALS.—LEA AND CO.'S LOWEST SUMMER PRICES.**—BEST WALLSEND.—Hetton or Lambton, 24s.; Wallsend Seconda, 23s.; best Wigan, 22s.; best Silkestone, 22s.; best Stafford, 21s.; new Silkestone, 21s.; Derby Bright, 19s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Kitchen, 18s.; Hartley, 18s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Nuts, 17s.; Coke, 12s. per 12 cwt. Cash. Screened, Depots, Highbury, N.; Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway, N.; South Tottenham, N.; 4 and 5, Wharves, Regent's Park-basin, N.W.; and 1, Wharf, Warwick-road, Kensington, W.

**WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINES,** Lock, Chain, and Twisted Loop Stitch. All one price. Simple, Silent, Reliable, Durable. Guaranteed. No extras. Month's free trial. Easy terms of payment, 10s. monthly Carriage paid. Prospectus free.

J. G. WEIR, 2, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.

**THE BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY'S ANNUAL RECEIPTS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.****HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,**

With Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH,**

With Immediate Possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

**HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY WITH SAFETY.**

Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BANK, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Deposits received at varying rates of interest for stated periods, or repayable on demand.

Current Accounts opened with persons properly introduced, and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances. English and Foreign Stocks and Shares purchased and sold, and Advances made thereon.

Office hours, from 10 to 4; except on Saturdays, when the Bank closes at 2 o'clock. On Mondays the Bank is open until 9 o'clock in the Evening.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, may be had on application **FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.**

USE  
**BUMSTED'S TABLE SALT,**  
As Supplied to  
**HER MAJESTY.**  
Please Note the Trade Mark—  
A KANGAROO.

D. Bumsted & Co., 36, King William St., E.C.

For the Million.  
**ABBISS' PREPARED COFFEE.**  
Strong, rich flavoured, and very economical, in 3lb. tins, at 2s. 6d. each.  
Also the best 2s. Tea known.  
G. LAMPARD, 44, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.

**DO YOUR SHIRTS FIT YOU?**  
**THOMAS GOLSWORTHY,**  
**SHIRT MANUFACTURER,**  
1, FOUBERT'S PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

The Regent Shirt, made to measure, Six for 38s., 45s., and 50s., and sent carriage paid to any part. These Shirts are cut on a new principle, enabling the wearer to exercise the arms freely, without disarranging the front. A sample one made in a few hours. Illustrated Instructions for S.H. measurement sent free.

**"HOME COMFORTS."**

Under the above title a small volume has recently been issued containing more than one hundred short articles on matters of general household interest, together with a variety of new and well-tried recipes, in which the use of gelatine forms a prominent part.

The book, neatly bound in cloth, and illustrated with numerous woodcuts, will be found very useful to Ladies, or any one interested in home comforts. A copy will be sent, post free, for seven stamps, on application to the publishers.

**GEORGE NELSON DALE & Co.,**  
14, DOWGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

**MEMORY EXTRAORDINARY BY CORRESPONDENCE.**—Particulars post free of Mr. W.M. STOKES, Teacher of Memory, Royal Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street, London, W. Class on Tuesdays, 3 and 8.30. "Stokes on Memory," by post, fourteen stamps. Memory Globe, 14 stamps.

**SAMUEL BROTHERS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS**  
65 & 67, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

To meet the demands of their immense connection, special and novel fabrics for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS are manufactured by Messrs. SAMUEL BROTHERS. A large variety of all the most fashionable and distinguished mixtures and designs are now ready for inspection. Each Roll of Cloth and all Ready-made Garments bear a Label whereon the Price and Class are marked in plain figures.

	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
SUIT .....	36s.	42s.	50s.	56s.
COAT.....	17s. 6d.	21s.	28s.	33s.
TROUSERS ...	12s. 6d.	18s.	14s.	17s. 6d.
OVERCOATS.	21s.	28s.	33s.	42s.
"ULSTER" ...	30s.	42s.	50s.	60s.
BOYS' SUIT ...	18s.	20s.	24s.	28s.
Do. OVERCOAT	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	21s.	24s.
Do. "ULSTER"	15s. 6d.	20s.	25s.	29s.

	Class E	Class F	Class G	Class H
SUIT .....	75s.	81s.	94s.	102s.
COAT.....	42s.	45s.	55s.	60s.
TROUSERS ...	22s.	24s.	28s.	29s.
OVERCOAT ...	50s.	55s.	65s.	70s.
"ULSTER" ...	70s.	75s.	84s.	100s.
BOYS' SUIT ...	81s.	86s.	40s.	—
Do. OVERCOAT	27s.	30s.	36s.	—
Do. "ULSTER"	32s.	38s.	42s.	—

WAISTCOATS, 7s. to 18s.

The Ready-made equal to those made to order.  
Prices of Boys' Clothing vary according to Height.  
Patterns Free.

"THE WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS" (Registered) Have for some years past formed an important feature in the manufactures of Messrs. SAMUEL BROTHERS, and are remarkable for their extremely durable qualities, resisting the hard wear of Youths and Boys to an extent ultimately resolving itself into an important economy in domestic expenditure. These Fabrics are equally serviceable for GENTLEMEN'S MORNING or TRAVELLING SUITS.

**SAMUEL BROTHERS,**  
BYDENHAM HOUSE, 65 AND 67, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

**PAINLESS DENTISTRY.**

**MR. G. H. JONES,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
OF  
57, GREAT RUSSELL ST.,  
BLOOMSBURY,

Immediately Opposite the British Museum.

WILL be glad to forward his new Pamphlet, gratis and post free, which explains the only perfectly painless system of adapting ARTIFICIAL TEETH (Protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent) Which have obtained

**FIVE PRIZE MEDALS,**  
LONDON, 1862; PARIS, 1867; PHILADELPHIA, 1876  
VIENNA, 1873; and NEW YORK, 1853.  
CONSULTATION DAILY, FREE.

TESTIMONIAL. Jan. 27, 1877.  
My Dear Sir,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which render my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services you are at liberty to use my name.  
S. G. HUTCHINS.

By appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.  
G. H. Jones, Esq.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—CURRIED PRAWNS,** written by F. C. BURNAND, introducing the New and Marvellous Illus on METEMPSYCHOSIS, given daily at 4 and 9 by Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND.—FLASHING SIGNALS and the HELIOGRAPH, by Mr. J. L. KING.—POPULAR SKETCH LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, by Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.R.S., &c.—THE ZULU WAR, by Mr. W. R. MAY.—CAVES AND CREVICES, a Geological Lecture, by Mr. T. C. HEPPORTH.—THE WATCH AND ITS HISTORY, by Mr. A. J. CARTER.—STOKES ON MEMORY, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s. Open 12 till 5, and 7 till 10.

**LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**  
37, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

Beds from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.  
See testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied, we are truly delighted, to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B. HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel par excellence."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

**SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.**  
**GOODALL'S**

**HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.**

A single trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these splendid preparations.

**GOODALL'S YORKSHIRE RELISH.**

The Most Delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, etc., it is incomparable.

Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c., in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and Co., Leeds.

**GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.**

The Best in the World.

The cheapest because the best and indispensable to every household, and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without eggs, Pastry without butter, and beautiful light Bread without yeast.

Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c., in 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and Co., Leeds.

**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.**

The best, cheapest, and most agreeable Tonic yet introduced. The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c., &c. Restores delicate individuals to health and vigour.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., 1s., 1s. 1/2d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and Co., Leeds.

**GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER,**

FOR MAKING

Delicious Custards without Eggs, in less time and at Half the Price.

Unequalled for the purposes intended. Will give the utmost satisfaction if the instructions given are carefully followed. The proprietors entertain the greatest confidence in the article, and can recommend it to housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good Custard. Give it a Trial.

Sold in Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each, by Grocers, Chemists, Italian Warehousemen, &c.

Shippers and the Trade supplied by the Sole Proprietors,

**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and CO.,**  
WHITE HORSE STREET, LEEDS.



# HEAL AND SON

## BEDROOM FURNITURE.

HAVE ON SHOW THE LARGEST STOCK IN LONDON OF

HEAL and SON'S CATALOGUE, with 450 designs of Bedsteads and Bedroom Furniture, with Price List of Bedding, sent free by post.

195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

### KINGSBURY'S WHOLESALE WOOL BAZAAR.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD FOR WOOLS.

ICE WOOL, 4½d. and 5½d. per Ball, all Colours, at KINGSBURY'S.

CREWELS, 10½d. per dozen, or 1d. each, at KINGSBURY'S.

BERLIN WOOLS, black and white, 3s. 9d. per lb., at KINGSBURY'S.

570 different shades, from 3s. 11d. per lb., at KINGSBURY'S.

SCOTCH FINGERINGS, 1½d. oz. or 1s. 11d. lb., at KINGSBURY'S.

FILOSELLE, large skein, 3½d. or 3s. 6d. doz., at KINGSBURY'S.

Every Lady should send for a descriptive Book of Wools and Fancy Needlework, post free to any part of the world. Scraps for Screens, 160 for 1s.; Packets, various, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., sent by post.

P. L. KINGSBURY, SOUTH KENSINGTON BAZAAR, 80, 82, 84, 90, 92, and 106, FULHAM ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

NEAVE'S

FOOD

FOR

INFANTS

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., says:—  
"I have pleasure in recommending it, especially for Children."

Alex. URE, A.M., F.R.C.S., says:—  
"I consider it eminently fitted for the purpose."

Recommended by the Faculty generally.

NEAVE'S

FOOD

FOR

INVALIDS.

IN ONE SHILLING CANISTERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. WHOLESALE OF

J. R. NEAVE & Co., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION.

F R Y ' S C O C O A .

Fry's Celebrated Caracas Cocoa, 1s. 4d. per lb.

### PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP,

PURE, FRAGRANT, AND DURABLE.

THE BEST FOR

TOILET, NURSERY, AND FOR SHAVING.

Free from Excess of Alkali and Artificial Colouring.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"WESTWARD  
HO!"

"WESTWARD HO!" NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.

"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a Bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho."

In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. packets, lined with tinfoil.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

KINAHAN'S  
LL  
WHISKY.

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS and MOST WHOLESOME.

THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.

Dr. HASSALL says—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured, and of very Excellent Quality."

The Gold Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

### Goddard's Plate Powder

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY this powder has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for Cleaning Plate.

Sold in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c. Manufactured by

J. GODDARD, Station Street, Leicester.

EXCELSIOR GAS BATH, £5 10s. 0d.  
Reflector Cooking Stoves from 10s. 6d. Sole maker  
G. SHREWSBURY, 59, Old Bailey, E.C. Factory  
Barrington-road, S.W.

BORWICK'S FOUR GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER makes Bread, Pastry, &c., light, sweet, and digestible. Sold everywhere in 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. packages, of which 700,000 are sold weekly.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin.—Seventh Edition, post free, 32 Stamps.

ERUPTIONS: their Real Nature and Rational Treatment; with Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reputed Specifics.  
G. Hill, 154, Westminster Bridge Road.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

HOPGOOD & CO.'S NUTRITIVE and SEDATIVE HAIR CREAM has the Testimony of EMINENT PHYSICIANS to its "surprising" and "unfailing success." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Also Sedative and Cold Cream, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

### DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

### DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

SUMMER DELICACY.

### BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

AS BLANC-MANGE, CUSTARD, BAKED PUDDING, &c.,

WITH STEWED FRUIT OF ANY KIND.

### LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature thus—

*Lea & Perrins*

which signature is placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce,

and without which none is genuine.

\* Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grocers and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c. Application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTHEON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

HOW WE WASH AT HOME by the nice, easy, economical, and expeditious process without "soaping-in," rubbing, brushing, or boiling; a record of TWELVE MONTHS' delightful experience with HARPER TWELVETREES' renowned FIVE-GUINEA

VILLA WASHER,

Wringer, and Mangler. Written for busy, careworn Mothers by Mrs. SHELTON-WILLIAMS. Post free from Harper Twelvetrees, 40, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

DR. NICHOLS'

FOOD OF HEALTH.

8d. per pound.

One meal a day would give Health to Thousands who are now suffering from Indigestion, Constipation, and their attendant Maladies.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

### KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

THE BEST

SUMMER MEDICINE.

These invaluable preparations are universally recognised as the most suitable Medicine at this time of the year, cooling the Blood, and giving a healthy tone to the Stomach.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per Box.

Another Gold Medal

again the ONLY ONE awarded for

COD-LIVER OIL

PARIS, 1878.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL

Prepared by Moller's Special Method, free from indigestible fats of other oils, is superior to any in delicacy of taste and smell, medicinal virtue and purity. The most eminent London and European Physicians pronounce it the Purest and Best. Given the highest award at 12 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS. Only in capped bottles, of all chemists.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER, For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.

Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.



To be had of all Booksellers, Price 4s. 6d.  
**CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,**  
 and all other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, with their Specific Treatment.

By Dr. CHURCHILL'S Hypophosphites and Inhalants.

J. W. KOLCKMANN, No. 2, Langham Place, London, W.

No Fees.]

Send for Price List (48 pages), post free.

[No Tickets.]

CO-OPERATIVE STORES SUPERSEDED BY  
**DEAN & COMPANY (Established 1838), Wholesale & Retail Teamen & Grocers,**  
**41, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

Free delivery in London and suburbs. Carriage paid on country orders of £5, and on orders for TEA (only) of £2, to any railway station in Great Britain.

NOTE.—In many cases the above Price List will be found to offer advantages which no Co-operative Stores have yet attempted. DEAN AND COMPANY will thank the public to intimate to them any case of "The Stores" offering advantages which they do not.

Also general goods, as at any Stores.

TO  
 ADVERTISERS.

Make money by saving money upon your advertising expenses in the best media. Make money by keeping your advertisements out of worthless media.

THOUSANDS are lost by amateur advertising. Those who would advertise economically and remuneratively, IN ANY PAPER, &c., should send for

**"PRACTICAL AND ECONOMICAL v. MECHANICAL ADVERTISING."** (Regd.)

Post free 6 stamps, from THE GENERAL PRESS AND ADVERTISERS' AGENCY, 16, Great Marlbro'-street, W. Answers to advertisements received and forwarded.

**PEW FURNITURE.**

THOS. BROWN and SON, Church Furnishers, 14, Albert-street, Manchester. CUSHIONS, HASSOCKS, SEAT MATS. Estimates and Contracts Free.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

IN GOOD TASTE AT VERY MODERATE COST.

**C. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,**

CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS,

13 & 14, PAVEMENT, AND ROPEMAKER STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

**DEWHURSTS' SUPER GLACÉ THREAD,**

(Soft Finish), in White, Black, and Colours,

**SUPER SIX-CORD, AND CROCHET COTTON,**

Were awarded Medals for their excellent quality at the Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris International Exhibitions.

MANUFACTURED BY

**JOHN DEWHURST & SONS, Belle Vue Mills, Skipton.**

LONDON WAREHOUSE—12, BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE—1, MOUNT STREET, ALBERT SQUARE

**OROIDE GOLD JEWELLERY**

(REGISTERED),

THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR 18-CARAT GOLD.

**WATCHES.**—The Cases of these are very handsome, and in exact representation of the best made 18-carat watches. The movements are thoroughly reliable, and constructed to perform for from twenty to twenty-five years. They are in no way inferior to high-class gold ones, and eminently superior to those of cheap gold watches.

GENTS' OPEN FACE, from..... 21s.

HUNTERS, "..... 30s.

LADIES' WATCHES, "..... 25s.

Free per Registered Post, 6d. extra.

**ALBERT CHAINS,** perfect in finish, and embracing all the best 18-carat gold designs, 10s. 6d.

Smaller patterns, 5s., 7s. 6d. Post free.

**COMPASS CHARMS,** for appendages to Watch Chains, combining a reliable Compass, Burning Glass, and Magnifier, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d.

**LOCKETS.**—Plain, 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Engraved, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; with various Ornamentation, 7s. 6d. to 21s.

**BROOCH.**—4s. 6d.; **EARRINGS,** 3s. 6d.; **BRACELETS,** 12s. 6d.; **LONG CHAINS,** 7s. 6d.; **LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS** (can be worn as Necklets), 7s. 6d.; **NECKLETS,** 7s. 6d.; **STUDS,** 2s. 6d.; **LINKS,** 2s. 6d.; **SOLITAIRES,** 2s. 6d.; **FINGER RINGS,** 7s. 6d.; **SCARF RINGS,** 3s. 6d.; **SCARF PINS,** 2s. 6d.; **SEALS,** 4s. 6d.; **PENCIL CASES,** 2s. 6d.; Post Free. All in the latest 18-carat Gold Patterns and Best Workmanship.

Illustrated Catalogues and Opinions of the Press free per post on application.

P.O.O. payable at Exhibition-road, South Kensington.

**C. C. ROWE, 88, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.**

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES**

Table Knives, Ivory, per doz. from 13/ to 55/  
 Electro Forks—Table, from 24/; Spoons, from 24/  
 Papier Mache Tea Trays, in Sets, 21/, 56/, 95/  
 Electro Tea and Coffee Sets, from £3 7/  
 Dish Covers—Tin 21/; Metal, 65/; Electro, £11 11/  
 Electro Cruets and Liqueurs.  
 Lamps—Patent Rock Oil, Moderator, &c.  
 Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns.  
 Coal Scuttles, Vases, Boxes, &c.  
 China and Glass—Dinner Services, &c.

AT  
**DEANE'S**  
 A.D. 1700.

Fenders—Bright, 45/ to £15; Bronze, 3/ to £6  
 Stoves—Bright, Black, Register, Hot-air, &c.  
 Baths—Domestic, Fixed, and Travelling.  
 Bedsteads—Brass and Iron, with Bedding.  
 Cornices—Cornice-poles, Ends, Bands, &c.  
 Gasellers—2-light, 17/; 3 do. 50/; 5 do. £4 4/  
 Kitcheners—From 3-ft., £3, to 6-ft., £30  
 Kitchen Utensils, Turnery Goods,  
 Mats, &c.  
 Garden Tools Lawn Mowers, Rollers, Hurdles, &c.

**DEANE & CO.,**

CATALOGUES FREE.  
 46, King William Street,

**LONDON BRIDGE.**

**PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC**  
 Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

**PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC**  
 Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

**PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC**  
 Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

**PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC**  
 in Scrofula, Wasting Diseases, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Flatulence, Weakness of the Chest, and Respiratory Organs, Ague, Fevers of all kinds.

**PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC**  
 thoroughly Recruits General Bodily Health and induces a proper healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.  
 Is sold by Chemists everywhere, in capsuled bottles, 4s. 6d., next size 11s., and in stone jars 22s. each.

**CRACROFT'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.**—By using this delicious Aromatic Dentrifice, the enamel of the teeth becomes white, sound, and polished like ivory. It is exceedingly fragrant, and specially useful for removing incrustations of tartar on neglected teeth. Sold by all Chemists. Pots, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. (Get Cracroft's.)

**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER**  
 will completely restore in a few days grey hair to its original colour without injury. It effects its object satisfactorily, producing a perfectly natural colour; thoroughly cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new hair. Sold everywhere by Chemists and Hairdressers in large bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.**  
 —For restoring the colour of the hair.

**TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.**—A fluid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the liver and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, drowsy feeling, with sensations of fulness, often headache, pain beneath the shoulders, at the chest after eating, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and other indications of dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much safer than calomel or blue pill for removing bile.—Prepared in the Laboratory of J. PEPPER, 237, Tottenham Court road, London, whose name must be on the label. Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

**DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.**

These well-known family medicines have had a continually increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever. The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

**"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."**

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

**CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.**

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

**DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.**

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease." This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

\* Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.



# MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 239, for SEPTEMBER, Price 1s.  
CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.  
1. History and Politics. By Professor Seeley. No. II.  
2. A Doubting Heart. By Miss Keary. Chapters XXXV.—XXXVI.  
3. An Editor's Troubles. By William Minto.  
4. Needlework in the German Schools. By Miss Heath.  
5. Indo-Mediterranean Railway. By Commander V. Lovett Cameron, R.N.  
6. Hellenic Studies. By C. T. Newton, C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., &c.  
7. "Haworth's." By Frances Hodgson Burnett, Author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." Chapters XLIX.—LI.  
8. Alms and Legs in France. By Winifrede M. Wyse.  
9. Cyprus—Is it Worth Keeping? By R. Hamilton Lang, late H.M. Consul for the Island of Cyprus.  
Macmillan and Co., London.

MRS. LINTON'S STORY, "UNDER WHICH LORD?" was begun in the January Number.  
Price ONE SHILLING, Illustrated.  
THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.  
No. 1785, for SEPTEMBER, 1879.

CONTENTS.  
Under Which Lord? By E. Lynn Linton. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.  
Missing Links. By Dr. A. Wilson.  
The Pistol in America. By Albany de Fonblanque.  
On the Historical Play of King Edward III. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. (Concluded.)  
Tobacco Smoking. By Dr. Frederick H. Daly.  
A Day at Loma Loma. By G. de Robeck.  
A Translation from Horace.  
Table Talk. By Sylvanus Urban.  
Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly, W.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S NOVEL, "DONNA QUIXOTE," was begun in the January Number.  
Price ONE SHILLING, Illustrated.  
B E L G I A V I A.  
No. 155, for SEPTEMBER, 1879.

CONTENTS.  
Donna Quixote. By Justin McCarthy. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.  
Daybreak at the Paris Markets. By Ernest A. Visetelly.  
A Very Quiet Rubber. By James Payn.  
The Old Dublin Stage. By H. Barton Baker.  
The Old Maid's Holiday. By W. E. Norris.  
Among the Blue Mountains. By J. Arbuthnot Wilson.  
A Story of the Prince Imperial. By Mark Hope.  
Queen of the Meadow. By Charles Gibbon. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.  
Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly, W.

MR. C. GIBBON'S STORY, "QUEEN OF THE MEADOW," was begun in the January Number.

## TITHES.

THE ANCIENT LAW OF TITHES, showing that Tithes are the Property of the Public and the Poor. By WILLIAM EAGLE, of the Middle Temple.  
One Shilling.  
London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

## BUSTS of REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

These beautiful figures, pronounced by the Press to be a perfect likeness, now reduced to 10s. 6d.  
"Reduced copy of one in the Pastor's College Lecture Hall, sculptured by John Adams Acton, and is greatly admired."—Nonconformist.  
"A well-executed reduction; we wish Mr. Dunnett every success."—C. H. Spurgeon.  
Particulars from Pastor G. DUNNETT, Newcastle, Staffs.

TO LITERARY INSTITUTES.—MR. ARTHUR CLAYDEN is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS for the delivery of his lecture, "The England of the Pacific, or New Zealand as an English Middle-class Emigration Field." Address: 13, Clapham Common Gardens, London, S.W.

N.B. The lecture, together with letters to the "Daily News" on the "English Agricultural Labourers in New Zealand," and other interesting matter relating to New Zealand, with eight full-page illustrations, may be had post-free for twelve stamps. Apply as above.

# ONE AND ALL,

Edited by GEORGE R. SIMS.

A Journal of Pure Literature for Everybody.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

"One and All" contains stories by well-known writers, also tales by new novelists.

The first Monthly Part of "One and All," containing the first Seven Numbers, price 6d., or free by post, 8d., may still be obtained. Amongst the Contents will be found the following:—

A special feature of "One and All" is the Prize Competition, prizes of Two to Ten Guineas being given to the best amateur writers. A Special Prize of Two Guineas being reserved for Lady Amateur Authors.

# ONE AND ALL,

Edited by GEORGE R. SIMS.

A Journal of Pure Literature for Everybody.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Is published every Tuesday morning, and may be obtained of all Newsagents, at all Bookstalls, or of the Publishers, E. J. FRANCIS & CO., Wine Office Court, Fleet St.

Just Published, in neat wrapper, One Shilling, post free.

THE DANGERS AND DEFENCES OF ENGLISH PROTESTANTISM. By WILLIAM MARSHALL.  
London: S. W. Partridge and Co., 9, Paternoster Row.

## NEW EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

BY DR. WM. DAVIS.

1. The First Book of English History for Schools and Families, in Question and Answer. Cloth. 1s.

"\* This work contains all that is necessary for young pupils to learn in their first attempts to become acquainted with the History of England, and will be found a useful introduction to the larger and more elaborate school books on the subject.

"The questions are short, concise, and pointed, and the answers exhibit, in a clear and correct manner, the most important facts in the History of England, from the Roman Invasion to the present time. The work is well worthy the attention of teachers, who will find in it test questions ready made, on the most important events recorded in English History."—Educational News.

2. The Complete Grade Parsing and Analysis: a Book of Exercises for Home and School Use. Cloth, 9d. Also in Two Parts, 4d.

"Commencing with the simplest forms of grammatical construction, Dr. Davis proceeds to those more elaborate and complicated, until he reaches some of the most difficult passages in the language. As each new grade is introduced, a model sentence and its analysis are given for imitation. Teachers will find the book a great help."—School Guardian.

"This book will be found to be a boon to teachers of all classes of schools, whether National, or Board, or Middle Class. The selection is admirable. Dr. Davis has earned a good reputation as a compiler of school manuals."—Nonconformist.

"\* The above work has been adopted as a text-book by the School Board for London.

3. Key to the Complete Parsing and Analysis: containing the full working of all the Exercises. Strong cloth, 3s.

"The title exactly describes this work."—Schoolmaster.  
"The Analysis is particularly clear and complete."—Educational Guide.

"This book will be found useful to both pupil and teacher. Parsing and Analysis both form excellent exercises, and such a book gives great assistance in learning or teaching them."—Scholastic World.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co.

Edinburgh: OLIVER & BOYD; J. MENZIES & Co.

"\* A Specimen Copy of any of the above, except Keys, sent to Head Teachers for half the price in stamps, on application to Dr. Davis, Wellington Park, Clifton, Bristol.

# MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.—NOTICE.

One Thousand Copies of the LIFE AND WORK OF ST. PAUL, by Canon Farrar. One Thousand Copies of THE IMPRESSIONS OF THEOPHRASTUS SUCH, and very many copies of every other recent work of general interest are in circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY. See MUDIE'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR for SEPTEMBER. New Edition, now ready, post free.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (Limited), New Oxford Street.  
CITY OFFICE—2, King Street, Cheapside.

## IMPERIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Head Offices—METROPOLITAN CHAMBERS, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every description of Life Assurance Business transacted. Claims promptly paid. Claims paid up to June, 1879, £19,289 1s. 9d. Agents are required where the Company is not already represented.

AGENTS WANTED, of either Sex, in every Town and Village in the United Kingdom, for INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE. No previous experience necessary. Liberal remuneration, and Salaried Appointments after three months' successful probation. Apply to Manager, Imperial Union Assurance Company (Limited), Metropolitan Chambers, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENTS: SAFE and PROGRESSIVE. Read "INVESTMENTS: WHAT TO SOLICIT, WHAT TO AVOID," for SEPTEMBER, price Threepence. Special information upon Home, American, and other Securities. Reliable Guide to Capitalists, Shareholders, &c. MANSELL and Co., Stockbrokers, Palmerston Buildings, London, E.C. Established 1857.

## STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

### DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Mr. Alderman M'ARTHUR, M.P.  
Deputy Chairman—WILLIAM MEWBURN, Esq.  
H. J. Atkinson, Esq. John Napier, Esq.  
H. H. Fowler, Esq. W. K. Parker, Esq., F.R.S.  
J. B. Ingle, Esq. Jonathan S. Pidgeon, Esq.  
George Lidgett, Esq. Rev. J. A. Spurgeon.  
Sir Francis Lyett. John Vanner, Esq.  
S. D. Waddy, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Assurance and Annuity Fund... £1,599,212 14 2  
Annual Income ..... 277,115 0 0

Every description of Life Assurance Business is transacted by the Society at moderate rates.  
W. W. BAYNES, Secretary.  
32, Moorgate-street, London.

## MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT MUTUAL LIABILITY.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Office: 4, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.  
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT (MAY, 1879.)

### NEW BUSINESS.

2,175 policies issued for..... £456,450

New annual premium income..... 13,099

### BUSINESS IN FORCE.

24,283 policies in force for.....£4,437,034

Annual premium income..... 133,446

### DEATH CLAIMS, &c.

Death claims, including matured policies and bonuses paid in year £53,759

From commencement paid for claims 485,534

### ACCUMULATED FUND.

Added in the year..... £60,689

Increasing the fund to..... 624,446

Average Reversionary Bonus for 24 years, ONE-AND-A-QUARTER per Cent. per Annum.

Policies payable in lifetime. Separate use Policies. Non-forfeiture Policies by Limited Payments.

Assurances effected in the Mutual Department during 1879 participate in Ninth Division of Profits, and rank for Two Years' Bonus therein.

### SIXTH ISSUE OF SHARES.

HOUSE PROPERTY and INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C., seven doors east of the Cannon-street Station. Capital, £1,000,000, in 40,000 fully paid-up shares of £25 each, for the Purchase and Sale of productive and progressive House Property, and Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes on the self-supporting principle. Registered March 15, 1876.

### CAPITAL ALLOTTED.

1st issue, at par.....	4,000 shares	Amount.....	£100,000
2nd " £1 prem. 4,000 "	"	"	100,000
3rd " £2 prem. 4,000 "	"	"	100,000
4th " £3 prem. 4,000 "	"	"	100,000
5th " £4 prem. 4,000 "	"	"	100,000
6th " £5 prem. 1,120 "	"	"	28,000
Total.....	£21,120	Total.....	£528,000

The Sixth Issue of 4,000 Shares, £25, at £5 per share premium. 1,120 have been already allotted, and the remainder are in course of allotment.

The present premium has been fixed to place on a fair level the old shareholders and the present entrants.

Further profitable re-sales have been made.

Estates purchased 127, for £620,883.

Reserve Fund upwards of £27,000.

Number of Shareholders, 1,875.

Profit of Third Year, nearly Eight per Cent.

Current rate of interest on Shares, Six and a Quarter per Cent.

Third Annual Report, Balance Sheet, Share Application Forms, Pamphlet entitled "Seventeen Facts," and all other information apply to

W. H. BADSEN, Secretary.

Published by W. R. WILCOX, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by R. K. BURT & Co., Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1879.

# W. TARN & CO.

MANTLES.

BONNETS.

COSTUMES.

SILKS.

DRESS FABRICS.

OUTFITS.

NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY & NEW KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

STOCKS LARGE, CHOICE, and WELL-ASSORTED in prices, colours, and qualities. Our SILKS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, and TRIMMINGS are carefully selected, having thoughtful attention given to the matching and blending of colours. Our extensive Premises, large Stock, and numerous Staff enable us to carry out orders to any extent with promptness, combined with moderate charges.

PATTERNS SENT FREE.

Country orders, if accompanied by a remittance, will receive prompt attention.